The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

UNNECESSARY ALARM

Butler and Skinner Are Not Going to Fight.

BILL DAY ON THE POPULIST PARTY

THERE WILL BE MANY YEARS OF REPUBLICAN RULE.

Senator Pritchard's Illness More Serious—His Credentials Presented in the Senate—Trip to Canton Postponed.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—Coincidently with Senator Butler's arrival from Raleigh this morning Mr. Skinner disappeared from the House. Senatorial rumors of a hostile meeting between the rival Populist leaders were current, and every effort was made to run down the belligerents. Captain Bill Day, who arrived on the same train with Butler, somewhat relieved the tension. Butler, he said, had no fight in him. The best opinion i , he added, that Butler is utterly destroyed.

Capt. Day's political horoscope is interesting. The Populist party, he says, has gone to the bottom of the sea. Hereafter Populists democratically inclined will go with the Democratic party, provided the leadership suits them, but the bigger part of the party will poll the Republican ticket. The gold Democrats under the alignment, he said, would also vote the Republican ticket, and the outcome of it all will be many years of Republican rule in the State. Gov. Russell's administration, he predicts, will be a brilliant one, and that it will end in his election to the United States Senate.

Mention was called to Butler's denunciation of Governor Russell. Now what do you think? asked THE TRIBUNE. Well, he said, I think nothing.

Senator Pritchard had a relapse this morning and wired Mrs. Pritchard to come to Washington. He is suffering acutely tonight, and under the doctor's instructions, callers are not admitted to his room. The doctor says that unless he can have perfect rest and quiet and good nursing, he will not be responsible for the result.

Mr. C. C. Harris, president of The Tribune Publishing Company, arrived today expecting to go to Canton with Senator Prischard tonight, but the visit is necessarily delayed by the Senator's indisposition.

There is a good big chance that North Carolina will be represented in McKinley's Cabinet.

Col. James Boyd returned to Greensboro today much pleased with his visit to Washington.

Mr. Linney leaves tomorrow to attend Iredell court, where he appears in an important murder trial.

Senator Pritchard's credentials were presented in the Senate by Senator Elkins.

Mr. Skinner returns to Raleigh Saturday.

BLEW OUT THE GAS.

A Bride and Groom at Newbern Narrowly Escape Death.

Newbern, N. C., Feb. 4.—Last night about 11 o'clock Mr. W. H. Harvey, night clerk of the Chattawka Hotel, was informed by one of the guests that gas was escaping up-stairs. Mr. Harvey quickly ran up-stairs, and on arriving in front of room No. 10 he found a terrible smell of escaping gas. Realizing at once that some one had blown out the gas, he knocked loudly on the door of the room, which was occupied by a bride and groom who had arrived on the afternoon train from Jacksonville.

After knocking repeatedly on the door the clerk was forced to the conclusion that the newly wedded couple were unconscious, if not dead. Quickly summoning assistance, the door was broken open and the man was discovered in a state of unconsciousness and the woman not able to speak. They were quickly given restoratives by Mr. Harvey and were in a short time all right, and this morning are resting very easy. It was learned that the couple had only been married about two days, and were starting on their bridal tour. After retiring last night the bride blew out the gas.

The couple gave their names as Mr. and Mrs. James Gray. Nothing else could be learned of them, except that they are a young country couple just married. The bride is a handsome little woman and was the cynosure of many admiring eyes this morning.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Mrs. Mary A. Kerr of Petersburg Was the Oldest Resident.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 4.—Mrs. Mary A. Kerr, who was born in Dinwiddie county, near Petersburg, on December 8th, 1796, and who is therefore over 100 years of age, died here today. She was the oldest person in Petersburg.

Mrs. Kerr had been unable to leave her bed for some years, although her physical condition was good. She was married twice. Her first husband was the late Benjamin Boisseau, and her last husband was the late Rev. John Kerr, for years a prominent minister of the Virginia M. E. conference.

Two children, Mr. P. H. Boisseau, of Chesterfield county, and Mrs. Emma Chase, of this city, survive her.

Contest Withdrawn.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 4.—Joseph F. Doyle, who was Republican candidate for Congress from the First Congressional district against Col. Rufus Lester, announced today that he had decided to withdraw his contest for the seat. He considers the sound money principles fully protected, and says the contest is too expensive for him to enter upon.

Reforms in Cuba Legally Authorized.

Madrid, Feb. 4.—The decree authorizing the proposed reforms in the island of Cuba, which it was announced was signed on Saturday, was signed by the Queen Regent today.

MONROE JOHNSON'S PETITION

ASKS FOR COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

Walter R. Henry for Judge of the Criminal Court—Bachelor's Tax Bill Gives Occasion for Merriment.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 4.—Mr. W. R. Henry, of counsel for Monroe Johnson, who is condemned to be hanged here next Monday for burglary at the residence of A. C. Shields, in this county over a year ago, left for Raleigh this morning to make a final appeal to the Governor to commute Johnson's sentence to life imprisonment. The petition for executive clemency is signed by fourteen justices of the peace, two of the jurors who convicted Johnson, the United States Commissioner, one bank president, the president of the N. C. Prison Association, two hundred and fifty reputable white residents of the county and five hundred colored farmers and laborers, the Hon. C. B. Aycock, U. S. District Attorney, the professors of Biddle Institute, Bishop Lomax and many other preachers, together with editors, physicians and citizens of Charlotte. Mr. Henry has worked with untiring zeal for his client, and appeals with vigor to the doubt elicited by testimony at the trial. Considering that Mr. Henry is to receive no compensation for his talents, time and money spent in this cause, he is entitled to full credit as a true philanthropist, a humanitarian and public-spirited citizen.

He is beyond doubt sincere in his appeal, and this sincerity impresses one conversing with him on the subject, and creates with much force the doubt he entertains when reviewing the testimony. There are some who feel it were better the condemned be consigned to a dungeon for life, rather than the State hang a man who may be innocent.

Mr. Ensley's bachelor tax bill has created merriment in Charlotte, where those "woe begone" gentlemen are so numerous. Mr. Gratt Springs, perhaps the richest man here, is a bachelor. Mr. Sam Alexander, another citizen of large means, lives also "alone by himself." Mr. Julius Schiffs, another with a plethoric bank account, has no helpmate. But they can all pay taxes—if they will. Mr. J. Fisher Correll, the aspirant for the Charlotte postoffice berth, has figured a little on a retroactive law. He says he would owe the State about $10,230. It would take the salary of his whole term as postmaster to pay off the obligation.

Lawyers are asking the question, "What will the Assembly do about the judgeship in this criminal circuit?" If there be any value placed upon ante-election promises, W. R. Henry will succeed Judge Meares. Both parties, i. e., Populists and Republicans, favor Henry, with but a few exceptions in his own party, and these are sore because Mr. Henry left the Sage of Clinton in the middle of the road and espoused the cause of Senator Pritchard. Mr. Henry is a very jovial gentleman and will wear the judicial ermine with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. Judge Meares has been a good and upright official. The colored folks size a man up humorously, if not always correctly. They say that if Judge Meares blinks twice or more when sentencing, he adds a month or a year on, according to the extent of the crime. This will be better understood by those who know of his Honor's affliction of nervous irritation of the eyes.

Anti-Gold Clause Bill.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 4.—A bill prohibiting the insertion of gold clauses in notes, bonds and contracts and other obligations was introduced in the lower House of the General Assembly today by Representative Wm. A. Compton, of Macomb. The Democrats will support the measure, and they say there are enough silver Republicans in the Legislature to secure its passage.

Governor Russell has taken no action in regard to the petition of Monroe Johnson, who is condemned to be hanged at Charlotte next Monday, to imprisonment for life. It is not believed that he will interfere with the sentence.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE

Liquor Selling in the Capitol Building.

A VOTE MAY BE REACHED TO-DAY

INCREASED PENSIONS FOR SURVIVORS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Vilas Continues His Argument on the Nicaragua Canal Bill—House Spent the Day Considering Appropriations for District of Columbia.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—As soon as the routine morning business was disposed of in the Senate today the House bill was taken up to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the capitol building. It had been reported by Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and Mr. Morrill desired its passage, while declaring that it was unnecessary and was based on a misapprehension in the public mind. Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) took a similar position. Even although it was based on "false and foolish grounds," he thought the Senate ought to meet the popular objection and pass the bill.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) took a different view of the duty of the Senate. He denounced the bill as silly, unwise and unnecessary; as a weak yielding to an alleged public sentiment which regarded murder, robbery and burglary as minor crimes in comparison with a disregard of prohibition laws, and as vicious and cowardly. He moved its reference to the Committee on Rules, whose jurisdiction extends specifically to all that concerns the Senate restaurant, but that motion was defeated. Yeas 27; nays 30. At the close of the morning hour the bill went over without action. It will probably be taken up for action tomorrow.

The bill introduced a few days ago by Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) to increase the pensions of the survivors of the war of 1812 from $12 to $30 a month was reported favorably from the Committee on Pensions by Mr. Gallinger, who said that there were only twelve surviving pensioners of that war, and that their ages ranged from 90 to 104. The bill was passed.

The next question that awakened interest was the conference report on the immigration bill. The discussion upon that was short, however, as Mr. Lodge (Republican, Mass.) having charge of it, recognized the justice of the objections made to it by Mr. Hill and other Senators in regard to the shutting out of the ignorant wife of the immigrant, while the husband might pass the reading and writing test. Mr. Lodge himself made the motion that the conference report be disagreed to and a new conference ordered, and that motion was agreed to without objection. While it was pending, Mr. Carter (Republican, Montana) remonstrated against the provision intended to exclude Canadian workmen, as it would justify the dominion of Canada in adopting drastic measures against the ten thousand American miners who found constant work and good wages in the Kootenay country in British Columbia.

The Nicaragua canal bill was taken up and the remainder of the day's session was occupied by Mr. Vilas in opposition to it, this being the fourth day of his speech.

He insisted that if the Nicaraguan canal is ever constructed, it would have to be neutralized, as the Suez canal was. It should have for its sponsors, controllers and constructors, the great nations of the earth whose commerce would pass through it. It was the duty of the United States not to declare absolutely all the laws and methods which should govern the project, but to proffer to the other nations the open hand of fair conference, to invite their reasonable suggestions and to unite with them in the reasonable provisions for its construction and maintenance. The first duty of the United States was to have an adequate and careful survey of all the available routes and to have a plan prepared. And the next step should be to confer with Great Britain, in accordance with treaty stipulations, with Germany and with France, and to establish the canal on such a foundation as that peace would bless it forever as the great agency of commerce swelling around the globe.

Without concluding his speech Mr. Vilas yielded for a motion to proceed to executive business, and at 6 p. m. the Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

HOUSE.

Consolidation of the bill making appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1898, engaged the attention of the House today, to the exclusion of almost all other business, and at adjournment it was still the unfinished business.

The further conference asked by the Senate upon the immigration bill was agreed to, and Messrs. Danford, (Rep., Ohio), Wilson, (Dem., S. C.), and Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.), were reappointed conferees.

At 5:10 the House adjourned until tomorrow.

The Bhering Sea Commission to Meet at Montreal.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 4.—Montreal has been chosen as the scene of he final argument and award of the Behring Sea Commission, and when the members of that important international body left here yesterday, it wae with instructions to meet in the Canadian metropolis on June 16.

The claims, including personal damages sought, aggregate $567,000, and costs and counsel fees will bring the total well into three-quarters of a million dollars.

A Prominent Preacher Dead.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 4.—Rev. J. A. Brooks, a well known divine of the Christian Church and Prohibitionist candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1888, died here last night of heart failure, superinduced by paralysis. In 1896 Mr. Brooks was called to the London (England) Christian Tabernacle. He returned from London recently, having resigned his charge there on account of bad health.

Coffee Trust Organized.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 4.—The American Coffee Company was incorporated today with a capital stock of $100,000. The incorporators are Henry O. Havemeyer, John E. Searles, John E. Parsons and Theo. Havemeyer. These are all officers the sugar trust.

ROBERT GARNER CAUGHT

TWO YEARS SINCE NEIL WAS KILLED BY HIM.

Garner Now Lodged in the Wake County Jail—Said to Have Come Back to Give Himself Up—A Hearing Today.

On May 20th, 1895 Romulus Neil was shot and killed on the S. A. L. north bound excursion train which left Raleigh at 6 30 p. m. The 20th was the day on which the Confederate Monument was unveiled. Raleigh was thronged with visitors and all the trains were crowded. Romulus Neil was returning on the excursion train to his home in Louisburg, where he worked for Captain C. M. Cooke. Just before the train reached Wake Forest a pistol shot was heard in one of the cars, and it was found that Neil was badly wounded. When the train reached Wake Forest Robert Garner sprang from the train and ran.

He was finally caught and kept in Wake Forest all night, but for some mysterious reason was released after a hasty hearing next morning, after which he made his escape. Since that time a reward of $100 has been offered for his capture.

Tax Collector Charles Walters took the 1:26 a. m. mail for Wake Forest yesterday morning, and on the train saw Robert Garner. Mr Walters immediately arrested Garner and carried him to Wake Forest, keeping him there until the 5:40 a. m. train left for Raleigh. He is now in the Wake county jail. A hearing will be given Garner before Justice C. W. Brewer, of Wake Forest, today.

Some persons claim that Garner came from Murfreesboro, Tenn., where he has been working, to pay a secret visit to his kinspeople, who live not far from Wake Forest. However, it is also asserted on good authority, that Garner's return had been known for several days; that he had decided to come back and stand trial for the killing of Neil, and that the meeting of Garner and Mr. Walters had been previously arranged. Sheriff Jones says Garner's father came to him several days ago and told him that his son was coming home for the purpose of standing trial and that he would give himself up as soon as he arrived here. The pretended arrest of Garner by Walters, according to Sheriff Jones, was simply a bluff to get the $100 reward offered.

The Newbern Fair.

THE TRIBUNE is in receipt of a copy of the premium list for the Newbern Fair, to be held February 22-27 inclusive. This exhibit of fish, game, and the industries of Eastern North Carolina has gained a wide reputation on account of its excellency, and the 1897 display will not be in any manner inferior in comparison with former ones.

The people of Newbern are noted for their hospitality, and those who visit that city usually come away singing the praises of the city and its residents.

Gave His Honor a Chance.

The Judiciary Committee of the House yesterday decided to indefinitely postpone action on the impeachment resolutions against Judge Norwood and give his honor another chance. His resignation was placed in the hands of Col. V. S. Lusk, to be by him transmitted to the Governor the first time the Judge strays from the path of rectitude and indulges in the intoxicating cup.

The Weather.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—Virginia: Fair in the morning; cloudy in the evening; probablyshowers by Saturday morning; easterly winds; slight rise in temperature.

North and South Carolina—Fair in the morning, followed by showers in the evening or night; easterly winds.

Death of Prof. Harris.

Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 4.—Professor H. H. Harris, of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., died in this city at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. He came to Lynchburg from Louisville three weeks ago, and nearly ever since his arrival had been in a critical condition.

WHAT WILL HANNA DO?

He May Decide to Go Into the Cabinet.

HE MAY BE POSTMASTER-GENERAL

WILL BE A CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR NEXT JANUARY.

It Is Possible That Governor Bushnell May Appoint Him to Succeed Sherman—Republicans Anxious for Party Harmony.

Canton, Ohio, Feb. 4.—The indications now are that the political intentions of M. A. Hanna will occupy the cabinet guessers the rest of this week. It is rumored here by many of Mr. Hanna's Cleveland friends who have visited Canton within the last 24 hours that he may decide to accept the position of Postmaster General. The most generally accepted opinion is that Mr. Hanna thinks he will not be appointed to the Senate by Governor Bushnell, though the rumor that Governor Bushnell has decided to appoint Lieutenant Governor Jones to fill the seat in the United States Senate which will be vacated by John Sherman on the 4th of March is not thought to be wholly reliable.

An earnest effort on the part of the loyal Republicans attached to both wings of the party in Ohio is now being made to continue the harmonious relations which have existed in the State for the last year and a half, and it is by no means certain that Governor Bushnell may not at the last moment appoint Mr. Hanna to the Senate, although up to this time he has in no way indicated his willingness to do so.

Whether Mr. Hanna is appointed to the Senate to fill Mr. Sherman's unexpired term or not he will be a candidate for election for the regular full term before the Legislature which is to be elected next fall, and which meets to choose a United States Senator in January next. Many of Mr. Hanna's friends want him to go into the Cabinet, and Maj. McKinley has desired it ever since his election. The belief that he will be appointed Postmaster General is growing hourly. Mr. Hanna will be here at 1 o'clock tomorrow, and will spend the night and it is more than likely that he will come to some definite and final conclusion respecting the Cabinet, although if he awaits the efforts of those who are trying to arrange matters in the interests of party peace, he may not announce his decision for two or three weeks.

Conference Committee Meet.

Last night a full meeting of the Conference Committees from the Republican party and the co-operatig faction of the Populist party was held in the Senate chamber.

The report of the two committees to their respective caucuses will recommend the adoption of the following division of places:

To the Populists—Agricultural Department, Judgeship, Raleigh Insane Asylum, Labor Statistician, Librarian, Shell Fish Commission and Keeper of the Capitol.

To the Republicans — Penitentiary, Railroad Commission, Goldsboro Asylum and Atlantic Railroad.

A bill has been introduced to increase the term of the Fish Commissioner to four instead of two years.

GOOD ROADS LECTURE.

Gen. Ray Stone Will Speak on the Subject Tonight—Prof. Holmes Will Exhibit Views.

Gen. Ray Stone, Chief of the United States Bureau of Road Enquiry in Washington, and President of the National Good Roads Congress, in session this week in Florida, has accepted the invitation of the General Assembly to deliver an address on public road improvement in the hall of the House of Representatives tonight, and will reach the city today.

He stands at the head of his profession and is a man of wide experience. He has given considerable attention to the road work in the Southern States.

The House of Representatives passed a resolution last evening asking Prof. Holmes, of the Geological Survey, to give also tonight an exhibition of magic lantern views illustrating North Carolina scenery and resources and their relation to road building.

This will be given immediately following Gen. Stone's address.

Next to traveling about over the State, nothing will give the law-makers from one section so clear an understanding of the character and conditions and needs of the other sections of the State as such an exhibit of these splendid views.

Nearly all of those excellent photographs in the State Museum were made by Prof. Holmes, who has studied the resources and the conditions for road-building in North Carolina more carefully than any other man now living.

There will be a meeting of the executive committee of the Teackers' Assembly at 8:30 this afternoon. Important matters will be considered.

BUT TWO ESCAPED.

Two Others Found Dead at the Bottom of the Shaft.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 4.—A special to the Journal from Houghton, Mich., says: The report that all four miners who were entombed in the burning Tamarack mine had escaped in safety was an error. Two of them did escape, but at midnight last night the dead bodies of William and Antonio Tomczchevski were found at the bottom of the shaft by the searching party who had been looking for them since early drwn. It is supposed that the men became confused when the fire broke out and fell from the eighth level to the bottom.

Ice Company Assigns.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 4.—The Consumers Ice Co. assigned this morning without preferences, owing to a disagreement among the stockholders. The assets are placed at $107,000 and the liabilities at $81,000, and the parties interested say the concern is solvent.

Jealous Lover Kills His Sweetheart.

Middleboro, Ky., February 4.—John Brown, in a fit of jealousy, yesterday shot and killed his sweetheart, Ellen Tattlworth, in Wise county, Virginia. Brown then shot himself.

MRS. ARRINGTON'S MEMORIAL

SHE LAYS HER GRIEVANCES BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

Claims That for a Period of Twenty Years She Has Been Denied Her Rights in the Courts of the State.

The memorial of Mrs. Pattie D. B. Arrington, which was read in the Senate yesterday, is as follows:

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina.

Gentlemen: Your petitioner most earnestly appeals from the courts of the State to your honorable body for redress of grievances and maintenance of right.

She proposes to show that for a period of twenty years she has been persistently seeking, and has been as persistently denied, or robbed and defrauded of her legal rights in the courts of North Carolina.

In the various actions she has instituted she has been subjected not only to causeless delays and expensive removals from county to county, but she has, at other times, been forced, without counsel, to ex parte trial without witnesses, and has been unjustly refused the right of summons and appeal.

The means by which your petitioner has thus been so grievously wronged consists in part of perjury, subornation of perjury; suppression and falsification of court records and other papers essential to the establishment and maintenance of her legal rights; collusion and conspiracy of clerks, attorneys and judicial officers—from the lowest to highest—to defeat the ends of justice, and to protect evil doers in the fraudulent possession of valuable properties that belong of right to your petitioner.

These allegations are of the gravest character, but your petitioner is prepared to prove them by indubitable evidence.

She is impelled to pursue her present course, and to solicit legislative investigation, as this is the only means that is left by which she may vindicate her reputation from injurious aspersion and recover, at least, a portion of the property which is hers by inheritance, but is wrongfully withheld from her.

Your petitioner would further show to your honorable body that two years ago she made a similar appeal to the General Assembly; that a committee was appointed to investigate her cause; that said committee from the date of its organization was systematically cajoled, indimidated and ridiculed by the cowardly representatives of a venal press and by thoae who feared ignominious exposure if its duty to your petitioner were faithfully performed. The committee aforesaid was so demoralized that no opportunity was afforded for proper presentation of your petitioner's cause. There was no investigation, no report, and, consequently, no relief afforded.

Your petitioner would also respectfully show that during her protracted litigation in the courts of the State she has been reduced from comparative affluence to such poverty she has now no other recourse than to sue, without counsel, in forma pauperis; for with such industrious malice has she been misrepresented and traduced that former friends have been alienated, and she has been deprived of the generous sympathy which a knowledge of the facts would inspire in the heart of any manly man or womanly woman.

Duty to her children and herself, and the hope of ultimate vindication, however tardy, has hitherto enabled your petitioner to encounter and sustain the unenviable publicity which the solitary and unequal struggle has necessarily entailed; but now, in her extremity—alone—impoverished; and hopeless of other help, she would earnestly solicit as a boon what she well may claim as an inalienable right, all such remedy and relief as may be in the power of your honorable body to bestow. And for such relief and remedy your petitioner will ever pray, etc.,

PATTIE D. B. ARRINGTON.

"A PRIVATE MATTER"

Trial of a Preacher Before the Presbytery.

WIND AND WEATHER IN WILMINGTON

MARRIAGE, BUT NOT DOMESTIC FELICITY.

No Lives Lost on the Ethel—New County Chairman—A City Editor Resigns—House Struck by Lightning.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Wilmington, Feb. 4.—We have had some disagreeable weather here since my last letter. All day Tuesday it rained and a terrific wind played havoc around the city Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. The weather is now cold and clear.

Referring to the wind of Tuesday night, I would say that it blew down several small trees in the suburbs and also the frame of a house which was being built on Second, between Orange and Ann streets. It also capsized a small sharpie down the river and did much other damage of a minor nature.

The thunder and lightning which accompanied the high wind were also responsible for the stunning and scaring of Mr. Allen Taylor and his family at their home on Seventh street. The chimney of the house was struck with lightning shortly after 8 o'clock Tuesday night. Mr. Taylor, who was sitting by the fireplace with his baby in his arms, was stunned and temporarily blinded, but fortunately neither was severely injured. A large hole was punched in the chimney and bricks and soot were sent flying in every direction.

Mr. J. C. Carroll, of Raleigh, was here yesterday.

A little talk is being heard of the approaching city election, which will be held the latter part of next month. No names have been mentioned yet for any of the offices, but the next Mayor, at least, will be a Republican. Many I have seen favor the re-election of the present incumbent—W. N. Harriss.

The January report of Captain Edgar Williams, the harbor master, shows that 23 vessels, aggregating 11,927 tons, entered the port of Wilmington last month. This includes foreign and American, and steam and sail vessels.

Many of our people are to take part in the "Scottish Reformation," or "Life of Knox," which is to be presented at the Opera house next Monday and Tuesday nights. A detail from the Wilmington Light Infantry and detachments from the Naval Reserves and the Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias are to lend their presence on the stage during the spectacular lecture of Mrs. H. E. Monroe.

Mr. C. B. Poland, the active traveling representative of THE TRIBUNE, was in the city Tuesday night, leaving here Wednesday at 2 p. m. for Newbern. Your correspondent saw Mr. Poland and he tells me the people he meets are enthusiastic over THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. C. W. Jellison, of Chicago, is here. He arrived from Charlotte Tuesday and will open a branch office here of the Kimball Piano Company.

Mr. C. A. Moody, formerly of Weldon, has established a retail grocery store on Market street, near the wharf.

Mr. E. P. Linnell, of Durham, was here a few days ago. Mr. Linnell has bought the machinery of the old Worth laundry plant, and I am told he will start a steam laundry in Durham.

Mockley Scrobid, the Syrian before reported in my correspondence as having been brought from Charleston, S. C., on requisition papers, was married here late Tuesday to Mary Gideon, another Syrian. Scrobid, whom I fear is a sad dog, is a merchant worth from seven to ten thousand dollars. He was at one time prominent in Wilmington's Syrian colony, but lately moved to Charleston, and still later was moved here again, assisted by a deputy sheriff. You see Mockley was wanted here to make answer to a charge of seduction made against him by Mary Gideon, whom he married Tuesday. Scrobid has committed matrimony, but the charge of seduction has been dropped. Do Scrobid's relatives here like his wife? Nit! I am told Scrobid will not live with his wife.

Mr. C. W. Armour, of the Armour Packing Company, was here yesterday.

On the twentieth of this month the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad will commence to haul stone from Mt. Airy. This stone is to be used on the new fortification at Fort Caswell.

Dr. James Hedley is to lecture here Friday night at the Y. M. C. A. on "What Is a Man Worth?"

A little son of Mr. John Riley accidentally shot his little baby brother in the eye with an air rifle yesterday. The baby may recover, but will lose the sight of one eye.

A house owned by James Clark, colored, corner Seventh and Wright streets, was destroyed yesterday morning by fire. The house was so far away from a water connection that the department was unable to do much with the fire.

E. J. Cashwell, a colored youth, who accidentally shot George Davis, another colored boy, two weeks ago, was released from jail yesterday, Davis is rapidly recovering.

The report of the two men said to have been drowned on the sharpie Ethel last Monday night, is erroneous. I investigated and found no lives had been lost. Part of the Ethel's cargo was lost. She will be raised.

Ex-Senator Fred B. Rice was elected chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of New Hanover county last night.

The Seaman's Friend Society of this port held their annual meeting here Tuesday afternoon. The reports of the different committees were heard and a board of trustees was elected. The election of other officers will take place at a future meeting. The society does a noble work among seafaring men.

Colonel Walker Taylor, the insurance specialist, left for Raleigh yesterday.

City Editor H. H. Smith of the *Star*, has resigned his position on that excellent paper. He is now in Southern Pines. Mr. Smith had been with the *Star* a number of years. His future plans I have not learned.

Rev. B. E. Wallace, pastor of Immanuel Chapel in this city, was tried before a session of the local Presbytery Tuesday and Wednesday of this week on several charges, which I am informed, included those of heresy, failure to visit the sick and the heinous offense of trying to start a temperance society in the chapel.

Your correspondent called on Mr. Wallace last night to secure the necessary data for the publication of the matter, but was curtly informed by the reverend gentleman that "it was a private matter." Mr. Wallace has yet to learn that a minister is a quasi-public official, and as such his acts are of public interest. However, I learned from several members of his congregation the following:

Immanuel Chapel is a mission chapel owned and controlled by the First Presbyterian Church of this city. Mr. Wallace, the pastor, is beloved by his congregation, and from all accounts is a very nice gentleman. Through some reason or other the above charges were brought against him by some one connected with the First Presbyterian Church who was displeased with him. Presbytery was convened, a moderator appointed, and the Rev. Mr. Wallace brought to book for his alleged shortcomings. The session lasted from 10 o'clock Tuesday morning to Wednesday evening. Nine ministers, I am told, voted on the question whether Rev. Mr. Wallace should be dechurched or whether he should remain. Five voted for him, three against him, and goodness only knows how the other one voted. I have not been able to ascertain. Mr. Wallace will, of course, continue in charge of the chapel,

During the session the church was wide open and was nearly filled every hour of the session. The proceedings of the trial were on hundeeds of tongues and it was the chief topic in the neighborhood of the church. You will see that it was far from being a "private matter." Incidentally, newspapers are supposed to publish news; not to suppress it.

TRAIN ROBBERY.

A Crime That Deserves the Severest Punishment.

In his message to the Legislature of Missouri Governor Stone says:

In this connection I desire to call special attention to the crime of train robbery. During the last three years several of these crimes have been committed. Trains have been stopped and express cars rifled, and on one occasion a conductor was shot and seriously wounded. I care neither more nor less for railroads and express companies than for other corporations or citizens, but the crime is one which calls for more than ordinary attention, and the necessity for its suppression is so great that it should be visited by the most extreme punishment. It is a crime perpetrated by masked desperadoes, who go prepared to commit murder if deemed necessary either to success or escape. Not only are those in charge of the trains subjected to great hazard, but the lives of passengers—women and children as well as men—are put in jeopardy. It is a crime which for reckless desperation and bold defiance of law stands almost without a parallel. It surpasses all others in its detrimental effect on the State. When such crimes occur with frequency, an impression becomes widely current that life and property are unsafe within the jurisdiction where they prevail. It is a crime which should be absolutely extirpated. That cannot be accomplished by penitentiary sentences. The thirty-eighth General Assembly, alive to the importance of the subject, made the crime a capital offense. The infliction of capital punishment, however, was left to the discretion of the jury. Several convictions have been had since the enactment of the law referred to, but only penitentiary sentences were pronounced. In my opinion the men who perpetrate this crime should be hung, and I believe the law should be so amended as to provide that every person convicted of it should suffer death. The Governor should also be authorized to offer a reward of at least $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of any person guilty of the offense. The measure I propose is severe, but this crime should not be permitted in the State, and milder remedies will not be sufficient to prevent it.

India's Awful Scourge.

New York Mail and Express.

The terrors of the plague in India surpass any idea that can be formed of them from the cable dispatches. The extent of this sort of visitation in the immense empire of India can scarcely be conceived by people not personally familiar with the country. Private information received by *The Mail and Express* shows that in the plague-stricken district, without considering the attacks of the contagion on outlying areas, there is a population of 81,000,000 souls, or more, by many millions than the entire population of the United States. The picture presented by these figures is something awful.

There are at work among the stricken inhabitants about 2,000,000 nurses, and even this enormous number is inadequate to the urgent necessities of the situation.

These statistics, which are furnished by a Bombay merchant, demonstrate that the condemnation of the British Government in India by the local press for minimizing, in its reports to the home government, the scope and virulence of the plague, was warranted; and it behooves England to exert herself to the utmost to abate the spread of the disease among the starving natives of her great dependency, and to prevent the exportation of the infection on ships, by persons and in goods destined for European and American ports.

There is little or no danger to us, because of the prompt and thorough action of the American health authorities; but England's duty is clear, and it is to be earnestly hoped that Lord Salisbury's government and Parliament will give the matter immediate and very thorough attention.

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PUBLICATION OFFICE
203 Broadway, New York.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be $20,000, divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of $10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding $50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal aud mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the Board of Directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the Board of Directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporators and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purposes of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON,
F. M. MESSLER,
J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:
WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

I. D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by. C. M. Kenyon, F M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O.O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG,
Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—
GREETING:

KNOW YE, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, heretofore on the 6th day of J nuary, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certlfied by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of the Acts of 1893.

NOW, THEREFORE, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of said Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company, for the period of thirty years from and after the 19th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina. at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

The Sun.

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MEMORIES OF BLAINE

Sketches by One Who Knew Him Twenty Years.

A GIANT FROM THE VERY FIRST

CHAIRMAN OF STATE COMMITTEE AT TWENTY-EIGHT.

Began Life as a Newspaper Man—Always Carried Himself as a Great Man—Only One Person Called Him "Jim"—A Drummer's Question.

I knew Mr. Blaine. For twenty years as boy and man in Augusta I lived near him, a single home intervening. The Homans live in that home still. Tall, spare, erect in figure and upright in life, though well past eighty years of age, "Uncle Joe" Homans outlives his hero. Mrs. Homans is an aunt of Joseph Manley, and the Homan home was the rallying place for both families. Thither the glad tidings of his successes from the early days in the Legislature to his climacteric in the convention of 1884 were hurried for first narration; to that family circle, too, were carried bulletins hourly, as in the oncoming years disapointment and disaster and death came flocking in heaven's providence to enrich and dignify—perhaps to school and soften—the last years of this man of giant heart and brain.

Mr. Homan was the first man to publish a penny newspaper in Boston. He began, as begin all men over eighty years of age whose heritage is wealth and honor, with nothing. Once as a lad distributing an early morning paper he fell asleep and went his rounds without waking.

Mr. Homan was the man to write Blaine's life, if personal knowledge is the touchstone of qualification. But it is not. Like Miss Dodge, his admiration is too unbounded. The historian who will dispassionately delineate the personal traits of this man and properly weigh his public services must be one who has never come under the spell of those great eyes or entered into the internal intimacy of a casual meeting.

I have known many great men, and the intention of insincerity corrodes the majority. Their hearts are not big enough to carry the affairs of so many thousand people. They come to believe that it is the statesman's part to deal with outlines and generalities and trends and scopes; that details and petty remembrances and unexposed kindnesses must be left to smaller men.

But it was not so with Blaine. He was a sincere man; his cheeriness was genuine; he loved his fellows. His love bubbled over like a fountain. Critics with no flame in their own hearts have denounced him, but those who knew him and were free from envy never blamed him. Disappointed office-seekers loved Blaine. They, best of all, knew whether he trifled with them. There was pride in the family, but Blaine was an Olivet of human affection and drew men to him. As one Maine man put it in commenting on Tom Reed's intellect: "When you meet him you feel yourself standing off as to a mountain and saying, 'What a giant of greatness you are!' And when you talk with Blaine you just want to throw your arms around his neck and hug him."

The nation has many brilliant men. They shine and sparkle in the Senate and at the banquet board and in the affairs of all our great cities. There are profound men, too. The universities teem with them and the printed page reflects their depths. There are some at Washington.

But Blaine's greatness lay in a combination of brilliancy and profundity. The century develops only a handful of such statesmen. Roscoe Conkling seemed to be one, but where are the evidences in statutes or in Federal policies of a masterly comprehensive, profound grasp of affairs? Hiram Barney, Lincoln's Collector of the port of New York, defined Conkling for me as a "gifted fault-finder." His career in Congress, like Blaine's, demonstrated his brilliancy. But read Blaine's "Twenty Years" and know his depth. That book was a revelation to thousands who had viewed him as pyrotechnic. Its reading explains why the mugwump of today is embarrassed when the origin of the independent movement is recalled. History has no decorations for the man who vaunts his opposition to Blaine.

Blaine was a giant from the first. I have explored his early editorials in the dusty files of the Kennebec *Journal* with delight. Blaine moved to Augusta in 1854, and did newspaper work and promptly got into politics. One year was enough to give him State fame as a political orator, and within four years of coming to Maine, a complete stranger, he was chairman of the State committee. He was then but 28 years of age. This post he held for twenty years.

But it is of his editorials I was speaking. Day after day the paper was adorned and strengthened with his work, and one is charmed and impressed by the articles. He displayed the statesman even then. They were long and judicial and exhaustive. They were dignified and unanswerable. To compare them with the hurried, fragmentary, swallow-skimming editorial of today is to make the heart sick.

Blaine had, to be sure, connections that equipped him for exact and full utterance beyond most of our editorial writers of today. From 1858 to 1862, when he was doing some of his best editorial work, he was a member of the State Legislature, and the last two years Speaker of that body. Then he went to Congress. Dingley and Hawley are Congressmen who have written a good many authoritative editorial articles from the scene of forensic battle.

I remember, as a boy, Mr. Blaine in the office of the Kennebec *Journal* on election nights. It is needless to say he was in supreme command. He always carried himself as a great man. Even at 3 o'clock in the morning he was dignified. He was always "Mr. Blaine." There was, however, one man who called him "Jim Blaine"—a classmate in Ohio. Mr. Blaine told the story to the neighbors—I believe it is new to the types. He was on his way through the Buckeye State at a time when he was especially conspicuous in the nation's eyes. I do not recall the year. He received a pressing telegram from an old schoolmate whom he had not seen for years to tarry for a few hours at the latter's home. It was a heart-appeal for "old time's sake." Mr. Blaine had lost sight of his old mate in the intervening years and it proved much to his embarrassment that the friend had degenerated into a "town character" and was rarely sober. Mr. Blaine was met at the train by half the population, at the head of whom was the mate of other days hilariously inebriated. After a warm embrace, accompanied by vociferous exclamations of intimacy for the benefit of the crowd, Mr. Blaine was escorted under the convoy of his guest all over the town, every few steps pausing to be introduced as "My old friend Jim Blaine." It was a proud day for the Ohio man and an embarrassing one for Mr. Blaine. His relief on feeling the train move out of that community, which no doubt even now has a qualified admiration for the statesman, judging him from the company he kept, can be imagined.

Blaine was a large man and needed room. He was fond of walking. His favorite exercise, however, was to march up and down his lawn (well concealed by trees) with a stout stick held under his arms behind him to force his shoulders back. Mr. Blaine had a coachman, Fred. Brown, a colored gentleman, who was very proud of his connection, and on the box of the simple vehicle with which the statesman drove about town presented an imposing figure. The story goes that as the two passed the Augusta House veranda Mr. Blaine was pointed out to a drummer as an object of interest. The drummer noted the lofty air of the driver, and dryly asked: "Which is Mr. Blaine?"—Amos Wilder in the Chicago Times-Herald.

Is There Another Daniel Wallace?

Yesterday morning an old gentleman was seen standing in front of the market. He had rather shaggy hair, a grizzly beard, was somewhat bent with age and walked with a long staff. This man proved to be Daniel Wallace, of New Light township, Wake county. Mr. Wallace said that he was seventy-five years of age, that he arose that morning four hours "beguist the sun" and walked twelve miles to Raleigh. But this is not the most remarkable thing about this vigorous old man. When he was seventy one years of age, four years ago, Mr. Wallace took unto himself a wife. His bride was twenty-six when the marriage took place. From this union four children have been born, the last being twins. Mr. Wallace says the twins are now seventeen months old and are the finest children in the county. A pension of twelve dollars a month has been granted Wallace by the Legislature for services performed in the war.

Superintendent Howell's Article.

The Caucasian of this week publishes the article of Superintendent Howell, of the Raleigh Graded Schools, on "Illiteracy," which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of January 27. This article was the paper read by Mr. Howell before the meeting of the State Superintendents at Chapel Hill last month. A letter was received yesterday by a gentleman in this city from Dr. J. L. M. Curry, in which he mentions having read the article in THE TRIBUNE, and says that it is a "most carefully prepared and valuable paper and ought to be in the hands of every legislator, the Governor, and should be republished in every newspaper in the State." Dr. Curry also desires that every State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the South, and Mr. Harris, of the Educational Bureau at Washington, shall have a copy of the article.

Work for Hundreds of Men.

Racine, Wis., Feb. 3.—It is announced that the big works of the Case Threshing Co. will resume operations on Monday next. They have been closed for six months. Several hundred will be given employment.

WHERE YOU MAY FIND THEM.

City Addresses of Members of the Legislature.

SENATE BY DISTRICTS.

First—J. L. Whedbee, 225 New Berne ave.

First—John F Newsom, 225 Blount st.

Second—T. E. McCaskey, Branson House, room 10.

Second—N B Yeager.

Third—James M. Early, Mrs. Ray's, Salisbury st.

Fourth—E T Clark, Mrs A M Clark, cor Bloodworth and Polk sts.

Fifth—W Lee Person, 515 South Blount st.

Sixth—A J Moye, Mrs Hutchings, 14 Martin st.

Seventh—J T Sharpe, Mrs Hutchings, West Martin st.

Seventh—J. F. Mitchell, Mrs. Whitley's, 122 New Berne ave.

Eighth—G. L. Hardison, 114 West Martin st.

Eighth—W T McCarthy, 138 West Hargett st.

Ninth—R G Maxwell, 32 Park.

Ninth—H L Grant, Park Hotel.

Tenth—George C. Cannon, Harrison House.

Eleventh—W B Henderson, 320 South Blount st.

Twelfth—C H Utley, Mrs Ellington, 226 Newbern ave.

Thirteenth—E. S. Abell, 118 North Wilmington st.

Fourteenth—Geo E Butler, 454 Fayetteville st.

Fourteenth—E N Roberson, Mansion House.

Fifteenth—Augustus Shaw, refused to tell.

Sixteenth—J McP Geddy, Mansion House.

Seventeenth—Dr. Wm. Merritt, 603 Wilmington st.

Eighteenth—E. S. Parker, Mrs. Smith, 118 North Wilmington st.

Eighteenth—J. E. Lyon, 326 Newbern ave.

Nineteenth—James W. Atwater, Mrs. M. H. Brown, 603 South Wilmington st.

Twentieth—J. A. Walker, 603 South Wilmington st.

Twenty-first—A M Scales, 305 Hillsboro st.

Twenty-second—Dr. D. Reid Parker, Dr. W. H. Bobbitt, cor. Hargett and Dawson sts.

Twenty-third—D A Patterson, 120 Fayetteville st.; W. H. Odom, 120 Fayetteville st.

Twenty-fourth—C. D. Barringer, 213 West Martin st.

Twenty-fifth—Dr. J. B. Alexander, Mrs. Evans, 104 North McDowell st.

Twenty-sixth—S A Earnhardt.

Twenty-sixth—J. A. Ramsay, Miss Jennie Miller, cor. Person and New Berne ave.

Twenty-seventh—S. F. Shore, Hotel Florence.

Twenty-seventh—A. C. Sharpe, Mrs. M. H. Brown, 603 Wilmington st.

Twenty-eighth—Rev. J. A. Ashburn, Hotel Florence.

Twenty-ninth—L H W Barker, Exchange Hotel.

Twenty-ninth—Milton McNeil, D T Johnson, Hillsboro st,

Thirtieth—J M Dickson, Mrs Gulick, 425 ——.

Thirty-first—James L Hyatt, Florence Hotel.

Thirty-first—E F Wakefield, 16 Branson House.

Thirty-second—M H Justice, 305 Hillsboro st.

Thirty-second—J T Anthony, 305 Hillsboro st.

Thirty-third—George H. Smathers, 527 South Salisbury st.

Thirty-fourth—H S Anderson, Mrs Tucker, Fayetteville st.

Thirty-fifth—J. F. Ray, Park Hotel.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

S A White, Alamance, 404 Hillsboro street.

J W Watts, Alexander, ——

H F Jones, Alleghany, 425 Wilmington street.

James E Leak, Anson, ——

Spencer Blackburn, Ashe, Park Hotel, Room 47.

H E Hodges, Beaufort, Branson House, Room 10.

K W White, Bertie, Harrison House.

Sidney Meares, Bladen, 120 Fayetteville street.

W W Drew, Brunswick, ——

V S Lusk, Buncombe, Park Hotel.

W G Candler, Buncombe, ——

J H Pearson, Burke, Mrs Bagley's, E South street.

A F Hileman, Cabarrus, ——

J L Nelson. Caldwell, Park Hotel.

J E Burgess, Camden, ——

E C Duncan, Carteret, Park Hotel, Room 61.

C J Yarborough, Caswell, ——

L R Whitener, Catawba, Branson House, Room 2.

J E Bryan, Chatham, ——

L L Renn, Chatham, ——

D W Deweese, Cherokee, Mrs. Tuckers, Fayetteville street.

Richard Elliott, Chowan, ——

Wm Plott, Clay, ——

B F Dixon, Cleveland. ——

J B Schulken, Columbus, 101 McDowell street.

Robt Hancock, Craven, 128 W Hargett street.

T H Sutton, Cumberland, Smith House, Hillsboro street.

W. P. Wemyss, Cumberland, Harrison House.

W. H. Gallop, Currituck, ——.

G. C. Daniels, Dare, Harrison House, Room 9.

J. R. McRary, Davidson 119 Hillsboro Street.

W. A. Bailey, Davie, ——.

Maury Ward, Duplin, 138 cor. Jones and Dawson streets.

J. W. Umstead, Durham, 326 Newbern Avenue.

J. H. Dancy, Edgecombe, 515 South Blount street.

E. Bryant, Edgecombe, 515 South Blount street.

J. L. Grubbs, Forsyth, Florence Hotel, Room 6.

W. P. Ormsby, Forsyth, Hotel Florence, Room 6.

W. T. Barrow, Franklin, ——.

S. M. Wilson, Gaston, ——.

T. H. Rountree, Gates, Branson House, Room 17.

John Dayton, Graham, ——.

W. H. Crews, Granville, 409 South Blount street.

John King, Granville, ——.

W. R. Dixon, Greene, Mrs. Hutchings, Martin street.

B. G. Chilcutt, Guilford, Harrison House, Room 18.

J. C. Bunch, Guilford, ——.

Scotland Harris, Halifax, 515 South Blount street.

J, H. Arrington, Halifax, ——.

L. B. Chapin, Harnett, 110½ Fayetteville street.

James Ferguson Haywood, Mrs. Bagley's, E. South street.

J. B. Freeman, Henderson, Mrs Tucker, Fayetteville st.

Starkey Hare, Hertford, 225 Newbern Avenue.

John G Harris, Hyde, Harrison House.

John R McLelland, Iredell, Park Hotel.

J A Hartness, Iredell, ——

J B Ensley, Jackson, Miss Jennie Miller, cor Newbern avenue and Person St.

Claude W Smith, Johnston, Park Hotel

C M Creech, Johnston, 326 Newbern avenue.

H F Brown, Jones Park Hotel.

E P Hauser, Lenoir, 116 Morgan street.

L A Abernathy, Lincoln, Mrs Smith's, Hillsboro street.

—— Lyle, Macon, Mrs Bagley's, 125 South street.

J W Roberts, Madison, 227, cor Edenton and Person streets.

C C Fagan, Martin, Branson House, Room 10.

J A Conley, McDowell, ——

W P Craven, Mecklenburg, 104 N McDowell street.

Sol Reid, Mecklenburg, Mrs. Smith's, Wilmington street.

—— Ransom, Mecklenburg, Mrs Smith's, Wilmington street.

L H Greene, Mitchell, ——

J A Reynolds, Montgomery, Harrison House, Room 12.

W H H Lawhon, Moore, 310 Newbern avenue.

Van B Carter. Nash, cor Salisbury and Martin streets.

D B Sutton, New Hanover, Harrison House, Room 2.

J T Howe, New Hanover, ——

N R Rawls, Northampton, ——

R Duffy, Onslow, ——

A R Holmes, Orange, 120 E Hargett street.

C M Babbitt, Pamlico, ——

W G Pool, Pasquotank, Park Hotel, Room 15.

Gibson James, Pender, Mrs. Smith's, Wilmington street.

J H Parker, Perquimans, Branson House.

John S Cunningham, Person, Park Hotel, Room 68.

Slade Chapman, Pitt, ——

E V Cox, Pitt, Park Hotel.

Grayson Arledge, Polk, Harrison House, Room 19.

J J White, Randolph, Branson House, Room 9.

J M Allen, Randolph, Branson House, Room 9.

Y C Morton, Richmond, ——

Claudius Dockery, Richmond, Park Hotel, Room 58.

D E McBryde, Robeson, 117 Fayetteville street.

Wm. J. Currie, Robeson, ——

A E Walters, Rockingham, Park Hotel, Room 68.

R P Foster, Rockingham, Mr Brown's, corner South Wilmington and East Lenoir streets.

J W McKenzie, Rowan, ——

Walter Murphy, Rowan, 310 Hillsboro street.

Lindsay Purgason, Rutherford, Branson House, Room 7.

C H Johnson, Sampson, 326 Newbern avenue.

R M Crumpler, Sampson, 326 Newbern avenue.

E F Edins, Stanley, 519 East Jones street.

R J Petree, Stokes, 305 Hillsboao street.

J M Brower, Surry, ——

Jos H Cahey, Swain, Mr Brown's, corner South Wilmington and East Lenoir street.

E A Aiken, Transylvania, J J Johnson, corner Blount street and Newbern avenue.

Abner Alexander, Tyrrell, Branson House.

J. N. Price, Union, ——.

M. M. Peace, Vance, 320 South Blount street.

J. H. Young, Wake, 310 corner Fayetteville and Martin streets.

J. P. H. Adams, Wake, ——.

James M. Ferrell, Wake, Mrs. Tucker's, Fayetteville street.

C. A. Cook, Warren, 329 Hillsboro street.

L. N. C. Spruill, Washington, Harrison House, Room 8.

Thomas Bingham, Watauga, ——.

T. B. Parker, Wayne, 425 Wilmington street.

J. E. Person, Wayne, Branson House, Room 2.

C. H. Somers, Wilkes, Harrison House.

J. Q. A. Bryan, Wilkes, Harrison House, Room 7.

B. T. Person, Wilson, ——.

J. C. Pinnix, Yadkin, ——.

C. L. McPheeters, Yancey, 118 Wilmington street.

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Surplus Fund,	16,000.00
Net Undivided Profits,	8,708.47
Deposits,	330,033.23

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1897.

CAN THEY BE DUPED?

There seems to be an impression prevalent in some quarters that the members of this General Assembly are readily duped. Arguments and statements are made with an apparent reckless confidence that they will be swallowed without enquiry or mastication. The House by a very large majority on Tuesday passed a bill prohibiting any railroad from leasing a competing line, or from entering into any contract or having any connection with a competing line which may even *tend to lessen competition*. The clearest instance of competing lines in North Carolina is the lines of the North Carolina Railroad and of the Seaboard Air Line from Raleigh to Charlotte. For a part of the distance they run side by side, their termini are identical, and they compete for through and local business. Just as soon as it becomes probable that this bill will pass it is given out that the Seaboard Air Line desires to rent the North Carolina Railroad at the sum of $400,000 per annum.

This would seem to be a gigantic bluff. The main capital of the Seaboard Air Line has been its denunciation of the Southern as a "Monopoly." In Georgia and in North Carolina, it has posed as the self-appointed opponent of trusts and monopolies, and has declared that its only object in life was that railroad transportation should be freed from monopoly and be conducted by competing lines. Yet it gravely proposes to operate competing lines, establish a complete monopoly, derange the present railroad systems, and to cut off Western North Carolina from its main railroad connection, disturb the present business relations between all the railroads in the State, if thereby it can cripple its most dangerous competitor. This done in the name of anti-monopoly! If this Legislature shall adjourn, relying upon this offer of the Seaboard Air Line, our heart goes out in pity to the helpless orphan, the North Carolina Railroad, left to the tender mercies of this anti-monopoly friend.

The best possible guarantee that the State can have for a permanent lease will be that it is to the interest of the lessee to maintain and operate the road—not that it has been leased for the purpose of destroying or crippling a rival. A contract of lease, when entered into, should be of considerable duration. The lessee should be a person able to pay the rent. It should be obviously to the interest of the lessee to operate the property for his own purposes, and the income annually derived from it should be such as to justify the lessee or his assigns, in continuing to operate the road and pay the rent.

AS TO PENSIONS.

It is hardly to be doubted that public sentiment in North Carolina would approve a measure to give a liberal pension to every Confederate veteran and every old darkey who rendered service to the State in the time that tried men's souls, if it could be done with justice to other claims upon the treasury. But while the old soldiers who fought for the Confederacy are denied participation in the pension fund, unless they have suffered some disability from wounds or disease contracted in the service, the public would not approve a bill to pension those who helped to build the breast-works or nursed the sick in the hospitals, whether white or black, unless it could be shown that they had as good a claim upon the generosity of the State as those who now are the beneficiaries of the pension fund. The bill that was tabled yesterday was unfortunate in being too broad in the scope of its liberality for a State that is constitutionally opposed to high taxes.

THE SEABOARD'S OFFER.

As was to have been expected, the proposition of the Seaboard Air-Line, submitted to the Governor Wednesday, to lease the North Carolina railroad at an annual rental of $400,000 in the event of the ninety-nine year lease to the Southern Railway being annulled, was the talk of the town yesterday. This morning THE TRIBUNE purposes saying what it thinks about the matter; and for the sake of convenience, will consider—

1. What object the Seaboard Air-Line had in view in making the offer.

2. What interest the State has in the matter.

In considering the first question the reader will find it helpful to consult a good railroad map of the State. It will be observed that the eastern and western parts of the State are connected by two lines of railway, which, to all intents and purposes, are parallel lines, between Raleigh and Charlotte. One of these is a northern route via Durham, Greensboro and Salisbury, operated by the Southern Railway, having important connections at the points mentioned and minor connections at other points along the line. This, with the line between Raleigh and Goldsboro, is the North Carolina Railroad. The other line traverses the southern part of the State, via Hamlet, Wadesboro and Monroe, with connections at those and other points. This is the Seaboard Air Line, or, more accurately speaking, a part of the line. By way of the northern route the Southern Railway has a through line of travel from Atlanta in the south to Washington on the north and Norfolk on the east. By way of the southern route, the Seaboard Air Line has the same connections. The difference in the length of the two lines between Raleigh and Charlotte is a mere trifle, being but half a mile in a total of one hundred and seventy-five. It is to be observed that the Seaboard does not tap the North Carolina Railroad between Raleigh and Charlotte except at Durham, from which point it has no through travel or traffic, all its through trains being run by way of Raleigh.

It is not apparent from this examination of the map that the Seaboard has any legitimate purpose to serve in obtaining control of the North Carolina Railroad. It cannot run a train between its Eastern and Southern termini over this route without taking the back track from Charlotte to Monroe, at which point its Southern connection with Atlanta begins. It has no branch lines or feeders between Durham and Charlotte, a distance of 148 miles, whereas the Southern Railway has no less than seven connections between Raleigh and Charlotte, two of them being important through lines. In addition to these, the Southern has its Eastern connection with Norfolk from Selma on that part of the North Carolina Railroad between Raleigh and Goldsboro; and in this connection it is to be observed that the Seaboard does not touch the North Carolina Railroad at any point East of Raleigh.

It is evident, therefore, that unless there be some ulterior object in view, the Seaboard has no interest to serve in obtaining control of the North Carolina Railroad except to secure the local traffic between Goldsboro and Charlotte. For this, there are those who would have the public believe that the Seaboard is willing to pay an annual rental of $400,000 a year, the equivalent of ten per cent. upon the entire capital stock of the road. Does any one believe that it could do this and get its money back? Certainly not. Then the object in view must be sought elsewhere.

It is proposed in the bill now pending in the Legislature, providing for the annulment of the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway, to prohibit the Southern Railway from building any new line or extending any existing line to connect the important points of Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensboro and Selma, now connected with each other, only by the North Carolina Railroad. Thus, if the lease be annulled and the important divisions of the Southern railway be severed, the through traffic of the latter company can only be carried on by paying tribute to the lessee of the road, which will be the Seaboard Air Line, provided its offer be accepted. Here there is an opportunity for the Seaboard to speculate upon the necessities of the Southern. But there is another view to be taken of the matter. The Southern may be compelled to outbid the Seaboard in order to retain the control of its through lines in its own hands. And here is an opportunity for the State to speculate on the necessities of a railway company, aided and abetted by a hostile rival of the victimized company.

Coming to the inquiry, what interest has the State in this matter, we observe that so far as it is a fight between two railroads, the State has no interest in it except to reap whatever incidental benefit may accrue to it by reason of the increased revenue that may be derived from a higher rate of rental for the North Carolina Railroad. But it should not be the policy of a great commonwealth to view such an important matter in the light of the dollars and cents that may be covered into the treasury. There are higher considerations involving the welfare and interests of all the people.

It is not and never has been the policy of the State of North Carolina to foster monopolies. It should not be the policy of the State now, and if the question were put directly to the people they would respond with an emphatic negative answer. It does not require a moment's reflection to conclude that to give any one railway company control of two parallel lines of transportation to the exclusion of another company now competing with it would be fostering the rankest kind of monopoly. Competition in all lines of business is desirable, but in no other line is it of such vital importance to all the people of the State as in railway transportation. Take a line of railway from one company and give it to another already controlling the only competing line, and you create a giant monopoly that will show no mercy to the people, who will be powerless to protect themselves against its extortion and oppression. The only effectual protection for the people is to encourage competition and to afford it every legitimate opportunity for development.

This view of the subject is not pure sentiment. It is the acknowledged public policy of the State. Why, the very day that the Seaboard Company's proposition was submitted to the Governor, the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of North Carolina passed a bill expressly intended to prevent lessening railroad competition, which declares it to be unlawful for any railroad company to purchase or lease any competing line of railroad, or to enter into any compact with competing lines calculated or intended to defeat or lessen competition in this State, and authorizes any citizen to bring suit in the courts to annul any such compact or agreement. There cannot be any doubt that the purpose of the bill correctly represents public sentiment in North Carolina, and that it is legally and morally just.

In view of this action of the House and of the considerations above stated, it is preposterous to suppose that the General Assembly of North Carolina will make itself *particeps criminis* to a transaction that can have no other effect than to disastrously affect, if not to destroy, competition between two great railroad systems traversing the State. The representatives of the people cannot stultify themselves by voting to legalize a moral crime which they, themselves, have voted to make unlawful. The difference between the rental which the Southern Railway pays for the North Carolina Railroad, which the private stockholders of the company have endorsed, the State directors approved and the State administration ratified, and the sum which the Seaboard Air Line offers to pay for the road, should be no consideration to the Legislature to repudiate its own action and the law of trade which recognizes legitimate competition as of first importance, by giving the Seaboard control of the only two railroads traversing the State from east to west and giving the through transportation facilities between the north and the south.

There are other considerations that will be presented when the subject becomes more interesting, as it will be when the Governor submits his message to the Legislature transmitting the proposition of the Seaboard Air Line. In this article only a general view of the subject has been presented, but before we are done with it, we shall deal somewhat in particulars.

IF the bill introduced in the Senate yesterday to appropriate forty thousand dollars to set up a State printing office had any chance of passing, it might be worth while to give it serious consideration. But it may as well be set down as a fact that North Carolina has no money with which to make experiments of that kind. The sensible thing to do is for the Legislature to elect a competent printer who will have the work done in North Carolina, and pay him for the work. The State's salary list is already long enough.

BUTLER'S RAGE.

Having jumped on Col. Skinner and "the seventeen Mark Hanna bolters" and stamped them to his heart's content with his editorial brogans, Marion Butler has seen fit to light on Governor Russell with both feet. In a signed editorial in his paper, the *Caucasian*, yesterday, he made a severe attack upon the Governor, charging his Excellency with "entering into a deal with an unholy combination," resorting to "questionable methods," etc.

It is but another exhibition of Butler's impotent rage. His crushing defeat in the Senatorial contest, there is reason to fear, has unbalanced his mind; and it is but charitable to acquit him of moral responsibility for his ravings. The Governor need not lose any sleep on account of the harsh things that Mr. Butler says about him.

BRYAN AS A BOOKSELLER.

His Estimate of Wealth May Prove a Miscalculation.

Knoxville Journal.

Wm. J. Bryan has been in evidence a great deal in the past two years, and seems to enjoy it. To the surprise of nearly everybody he vaulted into national prominence at Chicago last July at a single leap, and since then he has imagined that the public eye has been turned almost constantly in his direction. The wires had hardly ceased telling of his defeat for President, when they began the new story of how he was to receive fifty thousand dollars for fifty lectures. He delivered one, which was a disappointment to his worshippers and friends, and then it was given out that the lectures were off. On the heels of this came an additional announcement that Bryan would write a book, and the book is now about to be printed.

Mr. Bryan has no intention of permitting the advertisement he received during the campaign to become unprofitable. It was an investment and he means that it shall be made profitable. His book will be nothing more than extracts from his numerous speeches delivered "on the wing" while the campaign was in progress. Thousands turned out to see and hear him then, and he calculates that every one who applauded will buy a book. On that basis he sees millions in it and estimates wealth in greater volume than he could have hoped for, even had he been delegated to hold forth in the White House.

But between Bryan's pen and Bryan's voice there is a difference. What he says in cold type lacks the magnetism of his voice. It will be tame reading, when the reader sits down at his home and attempts the task. If he proved a failure as a lecturer it will be worse when he turns compiler and strings together what he considered as his most notable sayings in that notable campaign. As a bookseller he may manage to make more money than he has as a lawyer or as a champion of free and unlimited silver; but his fame in his last chosen line will not be permanent.

The Squadron Sails for Charleston.

Fortress Monroe, Va., Feb. 4.—Admiral Bunce, with the flagship New York, battleships Indiana and Maine, monitor Amphitrite and cruiser Columbia, sailed for Charleston at 10 a. m.

A SUCCINCT STATEMENT

Vice President Finley of the Southern Before Senate Railroad Committee.

CONDITION OF HIS ROAD'S BUSINESS

EARNINGS WILL NOT ADMIT OF REDUCTION IN CHARGES.

The Southern Makes Less on Its Holdings in This State Than Elsewhere—Close Attention Given to Mr. Finley.

An important session of the Senate Committee on Railroads and Railroad Commission was held yesterday afternoon and adjourned until this afternoon. The interest in the question was attested by a large attendance of the members of the committee, railroad men, citizens and members of the Legislature.

Vice-President Finley, General Counsel W. A. Henderson, who, by the way, is of the old North Carolina stock of Hendersons, but now lives in Tennessee, and General Passenger Agent Turk, of the Southern Railway, and lesser officials of that company were present.

The chief interest of the meeting was the information concerning the Southern Railroad, which was elicited from a statement made by Mr. Finley before the committee. Numerous questions were asked him, but the gist of the statement is found in this article. After Mr. Finley's statement the committee, at 6:20 p. m., adjourned until today.

The business before the committee were the bills of Senators Clark and Butler, which seek to regulate the charges of railroad, telegraph and telephone companies.

It is proposed in the bills to reduce passenger rates to two and one-half cents per mile and telegraph companies to fifteen cents per message of ten words and one cent per word for additional words within the State.

Mr. King appeared for the Long-distance Telephone Company, and Mr. J. B. Tree, of Richmond, for the Western Union Telegraph Company. Both these gentlemen, from their standpoint, showed where their companies could stand no reduction in their rates.

Mr. Finley made his statement and produced figures and comparisons as follows:

In view of the fact that such a large proportion of the railroad mileage of the South is now or has recently been in the hands of receivers, and in view of the published statistics of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the various State commissions showing that of the railroads in the South which are now solvent, only a very few are able to pay any dividends upon their capital stock, and that the greater portion of railroad mileage in that section, including that of the Southern Railway Company, is at present earning but little more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its bonds and its other fixed obligations, and it seems hardly necessary to furnish other statistics to prove that the rates in this section are not too high.

The following statistics may, however, make these facts a little more clear, particularly as regards the lines operated by the Southern Railway Company in North Carolina.

The Southern Railway Company in the year ended June 30, 1896, operated in the State of North Carolina, 1,123 miles of road, of which the following is a statement of earnings and expenses:

Gross earnings, $3,899,727 51; operating expenses, $2,554,445 99; taxes $69,758 46—$2,624,204 45; net earnings from operation, $1,275,523 06.

Out of this, $226,000 went to pay rental for the North Carolina Railroad, and nearly all of the remainder to pay other rents and interest on bonds, applicable to mileage of other lines operated by the Southern Railway Company in the State of North Carolina.

It is noticeable that both the gross earnings and the net earnings from operation of the Southern Railway lines in North Carolina were considerably less than the average per mile of line on the entire Southern Railway system. The gross earnings on the lines of the Southern Railway in North Carolina amounted to only $3,472, as compared with an average quoted by the Interstate Commission for all railroads in the United States of $6,919 per mile of road. It thus appears that the gross earnings of the Southern's lines in North Carolina were but a little more than one-half as great as the average earnings for every mile of railroad in the United States.

Comparing the Southern's gross earnings in North Carolina with the the earnings of other lines in the same section of the country, the Southern's gross earnings per mile of line in North Carolina were 21 per cent. less than the average gross earnings per mile of line of the remainder of the Southern Railway System, and were from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. less than the average gross earnings per mile of line of all railroads in the South.

A comparison of the reports of the North Carolina Commission for the year 1891 with the reports for 1895 and 1896, covering the operations of lines now forming the Southern Railway System in that State, is of interest as indicating the very large reduction which has been made in rates generally throughout the State during the past five years.

In 1891 the average rate per passenger per mile 3.32 cents; in 1895 the average rate was 2.429 cents; in 1896 the average rate was 2.257 cents.

The average in the year ended June 30, 1896, may be exceptionally low on account of the volume of low rate traffic going to the Atlanta Exposition during that year, so that the year 1894–'95 may afford a fairer basis for comparison so far as the passenger business is concerned.

The reduction in the average passenger rates in the four years, 1891 to 1895, was no less than 26¼ per cent. If the passenger traffic in the year 1894–95 had been handled at the same average rates as that of 1891, the passenger earnings of the Southern railway lines in that State would have been increased by the amount of $361,000.

The average rate per ton per mile in the year 1890–91 was 1.394 cents on the lines in the State of North Carolina referred to. The average rate per ton per mile obtained by the Southern Railway Company in North Carolina in the year 1895–96 was 1.216 cents, a decrease in the five years of 13 per cent. in the average rate. If an average rate in the year 1895–96 had been obtained equal to that of the year 1890–91, the freight earnings of the Southern Railway Company on lines in that State would have been $348,000 greater than they actually were.

So that the reduction in freight and passenger rates in 1895 and 1896, as compared with the rates obtained upon the same lines in 1891, represents a loss in gross income of more than $700,000 per annum on the lines operated by the Southern Railway Company in the State of North Carolina.

The average rates per passenger per mile were reduced from 3.320 cents in 1891 to 2.429 cents in 1895, a decrease of 26¼ per cent.

The average rates per ton per mile were reduced from 1.394 cents in 1891 to 1.216 cents in 1896, or a decrease of 13 per cent.

A tabulated statement presented by Mr. Finley showed the statistics of freight and passenger business of the Southern Railway in North Carolina for 1891, 1895 and 1896.

The question may be asked: How has the Southern Railway Company been able to meet such enormous losses in gross revenue, due to this constant reduction of rates? It has thus far been able to meet its fixed obligations, in the face of such heavy reduction in rates because:

1. In the reorganization of the properties the bonded debt of the system was reduced by about one-fourth, preferred stock being generally received in lieu of junior lien bonds. The reorganization therefore effected a very material reduction in the fixed charges of the system, and this represents an enormous loss to security holders.

2. By means of the funds derived in the reorganization the Southern Railway Company has thus far been able to make steady and great improvements in the physical condition of the properties, both in respect to road-bed, buildings and equipment, so that economies in the operation of its trains have thus been made possible.

It should be understood, however, that in the year ending June 30, 1896, the company was able to earn above its fixed charges an amount equal to only about one per cent. on its preferred stock. As this preferred stock represents a part of the actual cash cost of the properties, it is clear that the holders of such stock are not yet receiving a return upon their investment, which they are justified in expecting.

In regard to the improvements which the Southern Railway Company has for the past two years been making, it may be said, in passing, that there has been expended upon the lines of the Southern Railway System in North Carolina during the past two and one-half years, more than $600,000 in excess of what it would have been necessary to expend in order to maintain the property in the same or equally as good condition as when it was received. This represents chiefly the cost of new and modern shops at Salisbury, the placing of new and heavier steel rail in the main lines, new side tracks and improvements along the line of the North Carolina Railroad made necessary in order that the increased traffic over the line to Norfolk might be properly handled. And it should not be overlooked that a large part of this sum has been expended upon the North Carolina Railroad, of which the State—that is, the people—owns three-fourths.

He made a statement of the passenger receipts per mile run by passenger trains in North Carolina, showing that the average passenger earnings of local trains were only 48 cents per train mile in the year ending December 31, 1896. This covers all passenger train service, except the essentially "through" trains, whose earnings are principally, or largely, derived from inter-State passengers.

The operating expenses of railroads in the United States, as reported by the United States Inter-State Commerce Commission, average at least 90 cents per train mile, of this amount fully 70 per cent., or say from 60 to 65 cents per mile were expenses of conducting transportation and maintenance of equipment. This expense of 60 or 65 cents per train mile is exclusive of expense for maintenance of roadbed and structures or for general expenses.

It can therefore readily be seen that the local passenger trains of the Southern Railway Company in North Carolina do not earn sufficient to pay the cost of running them.

In these circumstances, an arbitrary reduction in the local passenger rates would be manifestly unjust.

Walter Henry for Judge.

To the Editor of THE TRIBUNE.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 4.—While the Republicans are jubilant, and justly so, over the seating of two Republican contestants from Mecklenburg, I think it only a slight mark of respect for noble services rendered to say that their success in this matter is due to Walter R. Henry, Esq., of Charlotte. He alone is due the credit of this matter. Going into their county when the Democrats were sole masters of the situation, by his herculean efforts, by his masterly management and by his untiring energy they defeated the Democratic ticket last election. Then by resorting to frauds and intimidations they managed to give the Democrats the certificates of election. Then it was that this same magnanimous Populist, this Patrick Henry of North Carolina, went to work to let justice prevail and to seat those who were elected. He succeeded, and today the fusionists are rewarded by an addition of two to the Legislature.

I write this only that the people may know to whose efforts this victory is due, and I think his labors should be properly appreciated. Were I a Republican member of the Legislature I should take delight in giving this deserving Populist some marks of appreciation for his labors in the matter—a word of thanks, if nothing else. And just here let me say that I don't suppose there is any opposition among co-operationists to making him Judge of the Eastern Criminal Court. He has no superior in ability, worth, etc., in the district, and I move that his election be made unanimous. Here's for Judge Henry—to be.

A CO OPERATION POPULIST.

$40,000 Fire.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 4.—The loss by the burning this morning early of Jas. A. Boyd's tobacco factory was about $40,000; fully covered by insurance.

CONTESTANTS SEATED

End of the Mecklenburg Contested Election.

MRS. ARRINGTON IN EVIDENCE

MOYE SPRINGS A SENSATION ON THE SENATE.

No Pensions for Old Darkeys—Democratic Election Frauds Exposed—No Change in Chain Gang Law—Night Sessions Again.

Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds' vote yesterday morning decided that the Senate would meet last night. The vote to hold a night session was a tie—22 to 22—and Mr. Reynolds broke the tie.

The most sensational thing that came up at the morning session was a statement by Mr. Moye that the Register of Deeds and Clerk of Wake county had sent a letter to the various county officers throughout the State soliciting a dollar from each to employ a lawyer to defeat the bill to regulate the fees of Registers of Deeds.

Heretofore the students of Trinity College have had a say in the government of the college, but that power was taken away from them yesterday.

For some reason the Senate Chamber filled up rapidly with spectators and interested parties yesterday, and at the hour (11 o'clock) of convening most every Senator was present, as well as the large number of spectators.

The Lieutenant Governor found a little trouble in securing some one to offer prayer, as much as the deliberations of the Senators needed Divine blessings. Senator Ashburn was finally secured, however, and business began. His prayer proved that he can better invoke Divine blessings than make a speech.

A salty petition of Mrs. Pattie D. B. Arrington was introduced by request. It is a roast of the courts and press of the State.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

After calling the Senate to order at 11 o'clock, prayer by Senator Ashburn, and dispensing with the reading of the Journal, the chamber proceeded to business.

Senators Ashburn, Early, Ray and Dickson were granted leave of absence until next Tuesday.

Mr. Clark, by request, introduced a petition from the people of Littleton for a dispensary.

Mr. Clark, by request, introduced a petition from Halifax county regarding the stock law.

Mr. Maxwell introduced by request a petition of Mrs. Pattie D. B. Arrington, who appealed for justice and protection from the courts to the Senate. A copy of this petition will be found in another part of this paper.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Anthony—Bill to prevent the sale or manufacture of whiskey within two miles of Sandy Plains Baptist church.

Mr. Parker—Bill relating to sheep husbandry.

Mr. Alexander (by request)—Bill regarding bicycles being carried as baggage.

Mr. Lyon—Bill to amend section 3747 of The Code; also to amend section 1285 of The Code.

Mr. Whedbee—Bill to provide for additional cause for divorce.

Mr. Clark—Bill to provide for the inspection of conducting certain business in North Carolina. This is to ascertain such companies and business firms and corporations as are not paying a tax as is rightly chargeable.

Mr. Clark (by request)—Bill to incorporate Tillman in Halifax county; by request, to incorporate Roanoke Rapids in Halifax county.

Mr. Person—Bill to amend charter of Rocky Mount.

Mr. Hardison (by request)—Bill to create State printing office.

Mr. Robinson—Bill to tax dogs in Hollow township, in Bladen county.

Mr. Odom—Bill to create tax collector in Alamance county.

Mr. Shaw—Bill to extend time for organizing Bank of Maxton.

Mr. Scales—Bill to levy special tax for working the public roads in Guilford county.

Mr. Scales—Bill to establish State Veterinary Association and regulate the practice of veterinary doctors; also to amend the act relating to the sale of and analyzation of fertilizers.

Mr. McNeill—Bills for relief of D. W. Lee and Wm. M. Lee, o Wilkes county.

Mr. Ashburn—Resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the charges of Mrs. Arrington.

Mr. Geddie—Bill to repeal chapter 463, Laws of 1893, and re-enact chapter 492, so as to apply to Cumberland county.

Mr. Sharp of Wilson—Bill to amend the charter of Rocky Mount.

Mr. Maxwell—Bill to repeal section 3782 of the Code.

FROM THE CALENDAR.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Robeson county to levy special tax passed on third reading.

Bill to extend the stock laws in Wayne county passed on third reading.

Bill to exempt undertakers who are funeral directors from jury duty passed on second and third readings.

Bill to fine those who ride or drive faster than a walk over the iron bridges in Macon county passed on second and third readings.

Bill to pay jurors on special venires in capital cases $1 a day was passed on third reading.

Bill to amend chapter 263 laws 1891. This takes away the authority of students in the government of Trinity college. Passed on third reading.

Resolution requesting Congress to change the basis of representation. Tabled.

Bill to amend the charter of Plymouth. Passed over.

Bill to regulate the practice in the justices of peace courts in Bladen county. Tabled.

Bill to amend sections 1199 and 1120 The Code, relating to the challenge of jurors. Tabled.

Bill to enforce curfew ordinances in towns and cities. Tabled.

Bill to regulate and establish scale of fees for registers of deeds in North Carolina. Tabled.

Bill to amend section 3801 of The Code, relating to farm products. Tabled.

Bill to provide for the probate of wills in certain cases. Lost on second reading.

Another bill, in relation to the probate of wills, which provided that a man could probate his will before death. Tabled.

Bill to prevent the discrimination of different kinds of moneys. Tabled.

Bill to transfer D. H. West from fourth to second-class pensioner. Referred.

Bill to entitle Mike Cosgrove to peddle goods without license. Tabled.

Bill to empower county commissioners of each county to name a day and designate the place where the sale of property under judicial process shall be had. Tabled.

Bill to pension all ex-slaves who did service for the Confederate cause.

Mr. Person spoke on the bill; and to put the members on record, he called for the ayes and noes. Tabled by a vote of 34 ayes and 11 noes.

The colored pension bill was thought by many to carry too large a pension, as it provided for $5 a month as a pension. The majority of white pensioners get not to exceed $16 a year. Furthermore, it provides for a pension for all, whether disabled or sound in body. It would prove a great drain on the State treasury.

Bill to repeal section 3433 and all amendments thereto. It relates to the leasing of convicts by the Superintendent of the penitentiary where the same come in contact with free labor. The same provisions applied to county convicts, who should be worked on public roads.

Mr. Person said this bill was another miserable misfit of his, and was introduced to protect the poor negroes, with whom the convict labor came in contact. He called for the ayes and noes on the adoption of the bill, which resulted as follows: Ayes, 10; noes, 36.

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to have index prepared of the business of the Senate and House. Tabled.

Bill to amend section 503 of The Code, relating to homesteads. Tabled.

Bill to amend section 1369 of The Code, to make witness certificates negotiable. Tabled.

Bill to increase public school fund by fines in cases when Mayors have trials. Tabled.

Bill to carry into effect the constitutional provisions for the promotion of the school fund. Tabled.

Bill to define public school and to define the length of time it shall be held. Tabled.

Bill for the relief of David W. Powell, late Treasurer of New Hanover county, and his bondsmen. Powell had on deposit $3,500 in the Bank of New Hanover at Wilmington, which closed its doors. Two years ago sheriffs, clerks, etc., who had money in the failed bank were all relieved, and this official would have been too, but the Senator who represented that county took sick and died just before this case was reached.

Mr. Maultsby, as attorney, had brought suit against the ex-Treasurer and his bondsmen in the name of the State, but he now favored his relief, as he thought it was just and fair. Went over.

At 1:45 the Senate adjourned until 8 p. m. tonight.

SENATE NIGHT SESSION.

The evening session of the Senate was called to order promptly at 8 o'clock.

The most interesting part of the session were the pretty women in the balcony.

Joint resolution to print copies of the leases of the North Carolina Railroad, one to the Richmond and Danville Railroad and the other to the Southern Railway. Passed.

CALENDAR BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Bill to establish a stock law in White Oak township in Bladen county. Passed.

Bill to authorize a special tax in Caldwell county to pay outstanding indebtedness and build a new jail. The bill was drawn by the instructions of the County Commissioners of Caldwell county. Mr. Wakefield favored the passage of the bill as far as it related to paying the floating indebtedness, but objected to the building of a new jail, and made an amendment to that effect. The amendment passed, and the bill as amended passed.

Bill to incorporate the town of Boyett, in Wilson county. Passed.

Bill to incorporate the town of Hamlet, in Richmond county. Passed.

Bill to incorporate Robinsville, in Graham county. Passed.

Bill to incorporate the Moore county and Western Railroad Company. Passed.

Mr. Merritt was granted indefinite leave of absence, on account of sickness in his family.

Bill to authorize Commissioners of Richmond county to levy a special tax to pay outstanding indebtedness not represented by bond. Passed.

Bill to authorize Commissioners of McDowell to levy a special tax to pay $1,145, due on the new jail, which cost $4,500. Passed.

Bill to authorize Montgomery county to levy a special tax to pay indebtedness. Passed.

Bill to authorize Watauga county to levy a special tax to pay $1,000 indebtedness. Passed.

Bill to re-enact the act chartering the Norfolk, Wilmington & Charleston Railroad Company, provided the company begins work of construction within four years from the passage of this bill. Passed.

Bill to amend chapter 54, laws of 1894, to incorporate the Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company, to so read as the Peidmont Fire Insurance Company. Passed on second and third readings.

Bill to facilitate the trial of civil cases. The effect of the bill will be to bring to trial certain cases the term after the action is filed, and makes it necessary that the complaint be filed when the summons is made. Passed second reading.

Bill to divide Pilot township, in Surry county, to make two—one to be known as Pilot, the other as Shoales. Passed second and third readings.

At 10 o'clock the Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock today.

HOUSE.

The morning session was opened at 10 o'clock with prayer by Rev. E. C. Glenn, of Central Methodist church.

There were the usual reports from the various standing committees, the most important of which was that of the Committee on Privileges and Elections upon the Mecklenburg contested election case of Williamson and Clanton vs. Reid and Ransom.

The report stated that "it was admitted that the contestee, J. Sol. Reid, had received 102 votes more than W. S. Clanton, and that R. M. Ransom had received 139 votes more than M. B. Williamson as it appeared from the face of the election returns, and upon which contestees were awarded their certificates of election.

"That the committee at all times, having a majority present when considering said contests, caused all testimony to be read in their hearing; and after full and exhaustive arguments of learned counsel on both sides, and patiently and carefully considering the evidence, having come to the conclusion that the contestees did not receive a majority of the legal votes, had there been a full, free and fair election; but that by adding to the vote of contestants as returned by the election officers, those votes of duly qualified electors (to which they were entitled) who intended and endeavored to vote for said contestants and who were prevented from so doing by the unlawful erasure of their names from the registration books and being unlawfully prevented from counting their votes by the election officers and by violence and intimidation from Democratic partisans, the contestants have a majority of the votes of said election and are entitled to the seats for which they are now contending; and your committee therefore recommend that they be seated."

The depositions upon which the committee relied in arriving at the above conclusion are herewith reported.

Respectfully reported,
COOK, Chairman."

There was also a minority report, which was quite lengthy and exhaustive, contending for certain technical points of law, all of which THE TRIBUNE fully reported in speeches of contestees' attorneys during the hearing of the case before the committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Gallop—Bill to repeal chapter 181, private laws of 1895.

Mr. Dixon—Bill to place A. R. Beam on the pension roll.

Mr. James—Bill to place D. W. Mott on the pension roll.

Mr. Chapman—Bill to amend chapter 86, private laws of 1895.

Mr. Smith—A bill for the protection of wives by providing that any husband who may assault his wife shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by fine and imprisonment.

Mr. Purgason—Bill to amend chapter 3161, private laws of 1895, relating to Henderson county.

Mr. Hodges—Bill to repeal chapter 37, public laws of 1868-'69; chapter 209, laws of 1871-'72, and chapter 63, private laws of 1893.

Mr. Ensley—Bill to amend chapter 353, public laws of 1895.

Mr. Alexander—Bill for the relief of certain Confederate soldiers.

Mr. Blackburn—Bill to forbid minors from entering and loafing in bar rooms.

Mr. Sutton of Cumberland—Bill to appoint a committee on Code Commission.

Mr. McCrary—Resolution to print copies of the North Carolina railroad lease for the enlightenment of members of the House.

Mr. Bingham—Bill to put A. M. Johnson on pension roll.

Mr. Sutton of Cumberland—Resolution for the appointment of a committee for the establishment of a Code Commission.

Mr. Hancock—Bill for the promotion of the oyster industry of North Carolina.

Mr. Hauser—Bill to allow stock to run at large certain seasons of the year in Mosley Hall township in Lenoir county.

Mr. Yarborough—Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Caswell county to levy a special tax.

Mr. Brower—Bill to place Thomas Moore on the pension roll.

Mr. Wilson—Petition to prohibit the sale of intoxicants in two miles of Bessemer City M. E. Church, Gaston county.

Mr. Aiken—Bill to protect song and insect-eating birds.

Mr. Daniels—Bill to amend chapter 216, Public Laws of 1893.

Mr. Crews—Bill to amend chapter 145, section 3, Laws of 1885.

Mr. Crews—Bill to prohibit working females in chain gangs in Oxford.

Mr. Sutton of Cumberland—Bill relating to stock law in Cumberland county.

Mr. Cunningham—Bill for the relief of J. A. Carver, Sheriff of Person county.

Mr. Pinnix—Resolution requesting the bursar of the University at Chapel Hill to report as required by law.

Mr. Chapin—Bill for the relief of C. McArton, late Sheriff of Harnett county.

Mr. Leak—Bill to authorize the Board of Commissioners of Anson to levy a special tax.

Mr. Lawhon—Bill to assist tax-collectors in collecting poll tax.

Mr. Parker of Perquimans—Bill to prohibit sale of liquor in two miles of Woodville Baptist church.

Mr. Aiken—Bill to amend section 3448 of The Code.

Mr. Hodges—Bill to authorize commissioners of Beaufort county to levy a special tax.

Mr. Fagan—Bill to amend the charter of the Dennis Simmons Lumber Company.

Mr. Arledge—Bill to amend charter of Columbus, Polk county.

Mr. Smith—Bill to protect the lives of persons traveling on railroads. This bill provides that any person who shall maliciously place obstructions upon the track of any railroad with intent to wreck, damage or displace rolling stock or injure any person traveling on such train, engine or car, or who shall remove track or road bed with intent to bring about a similar end, shall be imprisoned for the term of his natural life. If any person loses his life by reason of such crime, those perpetrating the deed, and all aiding or abetting, shall suffer death. All persons attempting to commit such an offense shall be imprisoned not less than five nor more than thirty-five years.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Dr. Alexander, of Tyrrell county, arose to a matter of personal privilege, and stated that he was reported by the News and Observer as having attended the Populist caucus on the previous night, and he wished to say to his colleagues that it was not true; that he had not attended the Populist caucus.

CALENDAR.

The resolution by Col. Sutton that the Speaker appoint a committee on the establishment of a Code Commission was adopted.

Mr. Cook moved that the Mecklenburg contested election case be taken up, and suggested that each side be allowed one hour for the presentation of their side of the question. Mr. Duffy contended for one and one half hours, and Mr. Cook finally consented.

At the request of the minority, contrary to custom, Mr. Cook led off for the majority report. Mr Cook's speech was an able, forcible and complete review of the case as set forth by the evidence.

The amazing story of the high handed fraud and intimidation practiced in Mecklenburg county has been heretofore fully recited in THE TRIBUNE, and Mr. Cook's review of it was a most able one. In conclusion, he declared that it did seem "that where the flag of American liberty was first raised and independence from high-handed tyrrany first proclaimed to the world, it should again go down beneath the heel of political tyrants and tricksters."

Shall this House, continued Mr. Cook, take a part in the overthrow of liberty and fair elections in the very place where God first allowed the spirit of liberty to rise up against oppression? If so, said he, vote to retain these contestees in the seats they have usurped. But as for myself I shall vote for a free and fair election and for the liberty, honor and integrity of North Carolina.

The first speech for contestees was by Mr. Duffy, who was followed by Representatives Hartness and Reid, the latter one of the contestees. His speech was a well written "essay," bearing marks of unoriginality, hurling back to the other side, with contempt and scorn, the charges of fraud and intimidation made against Mecklenburg county.

Mr. Blackburn spoke for about 10 minutes in his characteristic, forcible and eloquent manner, favoring the unseating of the contestees.

He was followed by contestee Ransom and Nelson, of Caldwell, for the other side.

The previous question, on the adoption of the minority report, was called and sustained. A yea and nay vote was demanded, resulting in the rejection of the report—72 to 32.

Mr. Cook called for the previous question, the adoption of the majority report, recommending the seating of the contestants. This ballot was also by roll call. The report was adopted by a vote of 71 to 32.

Mr. Cook then moved, and it was adopted, that the contestants, Messrs. J. B. Williamson (Populist) and W. B. Clanton (Republican) be brought forward, the oath of office administered and the gentlemen seated. This was done in conformity to the prescribed form, after which the House adjourned until 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House convened for the evening session promptly at 7:30 o'clock and entered at once upon the disposition of the flood of bills accumulated the past several days.

Resolution to print 250 copies North Carolina Railroad leases, introduced by Mr. McCrary, passed second and third readings.

Bill to protect school entertainments, etc., by making it a misdemeanor for any person intoxicated or otherwise to interrupt or disturb any pic nic, excursion party, school entertainment, political meeting or any meeting whatsoever, lawfully assembled, passed second and third readings.

Bill to provide for the better working of the public roads in Vance county passed third reading.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Hancock introduced a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company and the North Carolina and Western Railroad Company.

Bill to incorporate the town of Harden Cotton Mills, in Gaston county, passed third reading.

Bill to amend the charter of the Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Charlotte, passed second and third readings.

Bill to change the charter of the town of Pollocksville. Passed second and third readings.

Bill to change the line between Mitchell and Watauga counties was put upon second reading. There was considerable discussion of the measure by Representatives Green, of Mitchell, and Bingham, of Watauga. Mr. Green opposed the measure. Messrs. Blackburn and Roberts also spoke, the former advocating and the latter opposing the bill. The proposed change is at the instance of the citizens in the territory, who, it is claimed, complain at the long distance they have to travel to the county seat at Bakersville. The bill was voted down.

Mr. Dockery, by permission, introduced a resolution to the effect that inasmuch as General Stone has been invited to address the House this evening on public roads, that Prof. Holmes, of the Geological Survey, be invited to exhibit a series of magic lantern views illustrating North Carolina scenery and resources in relation to road building, immediately after the address. Adopted.

Bill allow Franklin county to issue bonds passed second and third reading.

Bill for the relief of David A. Powell, treasurer of Columbus county, who lost $3,500 county funds by the failure of the Bank of New Hanover, passed second and third readings.

Col. Lusk moved that, in as much as the bills from the Senate were just beginning to come in from the enrolling department, all such be placed upon the calendar without reference to committees. The motion was adopted.

Bill to establish a free ferry on Chowan river, at Bumfield's Ferry, passed second reading.

Mr. Cox (by unanimous consent) introduced three bills as follows: To prevent spread of disease among stock; to put an aged Confederate soldier on pension roll; to regulate the working of public roads in Pitt county.

Bill to establish a graded school system at Henderson passed second reading.

Bill to amend section 1, chapter 94, laws of 1876-77, passed second and third readings.

Bill to authorize Hyde county to issue bonds passed second reading.

At 9:45 o'clock a motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock this morning prevailed.

There was much complaint on the part of many Republicans and Populists at the early hour of adjournment, and it is very probable that in future when such a motion is made so early a vote by roll call will be demanded so as to place the responsibility where it belongs.

Strikers' Places Filled.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 4.—At a late hour last night the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific railway officials succeeded in filling all the places of the strikers and trains are moving regularly again, though the yards are guarded by deputy sheriffs. The company's officers say the strike will not be extended, as it has been denounced by the miners' union. It is believed that all danger of a general shut down of the mines has passed.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Calendar Special Sales
FOR THE WEEK.

February 1st TO February 6th.

Monday, 1st—Stock taking.
Tuesday, 2nd—Stock taking.
Wednesday, 3rd—Stock taking.
Thursday, 4th—After stock taking.
Friday, 5th—After stock taking.
Saturday, 6th—After stock taking.

Daily, as the week progresses, we will offer at clearing prices such merchandise as Silks, Dress Goods, Black Dress Goods, Linens, Hosiery, Underwear, Men's Furnishings, Small Wares, Housekeeping Goods, Woolens, Flannels, etc., etc.

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DISPENSARY MOVEMENT

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Puts Money in the Treasury—Decreases Drunkenness and Promotes Good Order—Better Than High License.

To the Editor of THE TRIBUNE.

Clyde, N. C., Feb. 3.—If there is in the life and public services of James Montraville Moody one act that stands open to the universal commendation of his fellow citizens, except his faithful service in the Republican party, that act is the establishing, through him, by the General Assembly of 1895, a dispensary for the control of the liquor traffic in Haywood county.

Now, like the cow that gave the pail of rich milk, then kicked it over at once, I see he is in Raleigh as attorney for the opposition of any further establishment of these beneficent institutions.

Mr. Moody is a lawyer, and a good one too, and the man or concern who employs Moody never makes a mistake. This is why Moody is in Raleigh representing the liquor men of the State in their opposition to further establishment of dispensaries.

There has been enough said about our Haywood Dispensary to convince thoughtful business people of its merits, but fearing somebody who ought to be interested in the matter as one likely to become a State institution does not understand its operation and merits, I consider it not entirely out of place to add a few reasons why this system is the most desirable and satisfactory yet offered for the control of the liquor business.

In the first place, it is the most quiet and inoffensive way in which liquor can be handled. The Waynesville Dispensary is situated on Main street, immediately in front of the court house, and adjoining the most extensively patronized family grocery store in the town, and the most fashionable drug store also. To both these come at all hours of the day the most delicate female and children customers, and not one case of insult or offensive conduct has been reported for the almost two years of the dispensary's existence. But for a knowledge of the character of the business done in the dispensary, no one would suspect any liquor being on the premises. All around is as quiet and orderly as a first class dry goods and ladies' furnishing store.

In the second place, it is the most profitable way for the community in which liquor can be handled.

In the ordinary high license system the tax to the county is $200 per year, and the town tax never exceeds $1,000 per year. This represents the total income to the community of the most prosperous bar in the State.

If there are other profits above these figures, they go into the pockets of the bar owner. While the community pays its money for his and their own protection from the evil consequences of late-kept hours around his place of business by evil-disposed persons, who must be watched very often until long after midnight before it is safe for the eye of the careful policeman to be taken off them. This feature of the case alone adds one-half to the cost of maintaining order where the high license and late hour systems prevail, and all must come out of the community's profits in the business.

Under a dispensary system all this extra cost is saved to the town.

Waynesville has a resident population of about 1,000, while fully as many more occupy our hotels and boarding houses for the summer months. Before the establishment of the dispensary, the police force of the town cost $300 per year. Since the adoption of the dispensary, our police force costs us exactly $300 a year. All this is easily accounted for when it is known that just as soon as the sun sinks behind the noble Balsam, the manager of the dispensary winds his way to his happy home, where his beloved wife and interesting children join him in the evening meal, after which the time is whiled away until about the hour of nine, when all join in the evening hymn and Mr. Ownsbey on bended knee and with contrith heart returns thanks to Almighty God for another day spent without sin or harm to himself or his loved ones. Is there another North Carolina liquor man who can do as much?

In the third place it lessens drunkenness. Why, you might as well look for sufficient grass upon the grove of Annanias for the maintenance of one old gray goose, as to look for a case of "drunk and down" in the town of Waynesville. Dispensary liquor just won't make "drunk come." All the exhilerating effect of the social drink is knocked out of it and then ends its power for bad in the community.

In the fourth place, it lessens illicit traffic in liquor. This is accounted for from the fact that the low wholesale price of liquor, taken with the economical method used in operating this system, enables the managers to furnish whiskey cheaper than the blockaders can furnish the same goods. Before the establishment of this dispensary it took two of the most alert revenue officers in the mountains to keep even a check on blockading in the vicinity of Waynesville. Now it is so rare a case that you find any but straight goods around there that one officer told me this afternoon that you may as well look for a pint of coal oil in the middle of hades as to look for a pint of "moonshine" about Waynesville.

Many other strong reasons might be offered in favor of this system in preference to the high license system, but I shall offer but one more.

The fifth and last reason I shall offer is the enormous excess of profits yielded the community by this system over any other system that has yet been tried.

According to the conditions of our dispensary, the town "punches the button and the county does the rest." That is to say, the town furnishes the capital and divides profits with the county. The profits of the town go into the town treasury for any use the town authorities see fit to apply them to. The profits of the county go into the county treasury and are applied as the wisdom of the county commissioners determine.

Last year (it being the first year of operation) the net profits were $2,000.

The county applied its part to the public school fund, and it increased our school fund just 16⅔ per cent. of the whole amount appropriated and used.

The outlook now is bright for a net profit over this year's business of $4,000 The county will apply its share in the same way as last year, and I understand the town will organize and run a graded school with its share of the profits.

Now this is the work of but one dispensary, and it located in a county which is known the State over as being one of the freest from excessive drinking of any county in the State.

There are two other towns in this county in which if there were dispensaries in operation, I claim without fear of contradiction that the profits to the county would double the school fund now available.

There is not a county in the State that would not do as well, and many would do even better.

Suppose you did not want to make this application, but would rather pay off the local indebtedness of your county with the profits. Why there is not a county in the State that, with a well organized and managed dispensary system, would not pay off its indebtedness in less time and with less burden to its people than in any other way they could pay it, and at the same time build up its towns and improve the law abiding character of its drinking class.

The county that does not establish this system stands in the light of its own interests.

Respectfully,
J. WILEY SHOOK.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The following are the Standing Committees of the House of Representatives as revised up to date.

Education—Claude Dockery, chairman; S. A. White, McCrary, Cox, Young, Abernathy, King, White, of Randolph, Rountree, Whitener, Wrenn, Dixon of Cleveland, Nelson, Walters, Murphy.

Pensions—Mr. Crumpler, chairman; Barrow, Ward, Chilcutt, Roberts, Adams, McPheeters, Ransom.

Propositions and Grievances—Spencer Blackburn, chairman; Sutton, of New Hanover; Crews, Craven, Carter Crumpler, Cunningham, Lyle and Sutton, of Cumberland.

Insane Asylum—Sutton, of Cumberland, chairman; White, of Alamance, Alexander, Whitener, Parker, of Perquimans; Rountree, Pearson, Dixon, of Cleveland; Hartness.

Counties, Cities, Towns and Townships—D. B. Sutton, of New Hanover, chairman; Duncan, Peace, Freeman, Fagan, Ferrell, King, Maxton, Walters, Smith, Cathey, Roberts, Blackburn.

Institutions for Deaf and Dumb—Person, of Wayne, chairman; Abernathy, King, Hauser, Petree, Aiken, Green, Wrenn Nelson, Duffy, Bryan, of Edgecombe.

Immigration—White, of Alamance, chairman; White, of Bertie, Bryan, of Edgecombe, Allen, Hodges, Barrow, Harris of Hyde, Chapion, McPheeters, Harris of Hyde.

Privileges and Elections—Wm. Cook, chairman; Blackburn, Sutton, of New Hanover; Peace, Bryan, of Chatham; Brown, Person, of Wayne; Cunningham, Ferguson, Duffy, Creek, Person, of Wilson; Sutton, of Cumberland.

Judiciary—Col. V. S. Lusk, chairman; Sutton, of Cumberland; Cook, Young, Schulken, Price, Craven, Ferguson, Murphy, Chandler, Cunningham, McCrary, Blackburn, Duffy, Hartness, Chapin and Hare.

Banking and Currency—Bryan, of Chatham, chairman; Hauser, Crumpler, Ormsby, Cox, Adams, McKenzie.

Salaries and Fees—Dixon, of Green, chairman; Yarborough, Harris, of Hyde; Holmes, McCrary, Chandler, Elliott, Easley, Parker, of Wayne; Hartness.

Finance—Johnson, chairman; Bryan, of Chatham; Whitener, Person, of Wayne; Alexander, Young, Aiken, Petree, Nelson, McKenzie, Brown, Peace, Pearson, Green.

Institution for the Blind—Mr. Craven, chairman; McBride, Terrell, Person, of Wilson; Young, Pool, Grubbs, James, McLelland.

Engrossed Bills—Pinnix, chairman; Chapin, Spruill. Arrington, Parker, of Perquimans, Holmes, Price, Carter, Ferguson, Leak.

Enrolled Bills—Hauser, chairman; Abernathy, Drew, Hare, McCrary, Dockery, Eddins, Bunch.

Corporations—Schulken, chairman; McBride, Brown, Alexander, Dockery, Bailey, Watters, Umstead.

Railroads and Railroad Commission—Brower, chairman; Blackburn, Dockery, Pinnix, Ferrell, White, of Randolph; Ward. Dixon, of Green; McKenzie. Smith, of Robeson.

Health—Mr. Alexander, chairman; Dixon, of Cleveland; Person, of Wayne; Person, of Wilson; Lyle, Freeman, McClelland, Sutton, of Cumberland; Fagan, Bobbitt, Spruill, Nelson, Crews.

Internal Improvements—Bryan, of Wilkes, chairman; Weymss, Aiken, Dancy, Reynolds, Morton, Ward, Brown, Reid, Wilson, Creech.

Penal Institutions—Parker, of Perquimans, chairman; Johnson, Carter, Abernathy, Roberts, Currie, Deweese, Dayton, Umstead, Conley, McKenzie, Arrington, Bryan, of Edgecombe, Hare.

Agriculture, Mechanics and Mining—E. A. Aiken, chairman; Rawls, Allen, Somers, Reynolds, Rountree, Purgason, Ferrell, Umstead, Cunningham, McLelland.

Insurance—White, of Randolph, chairman; Fagan, Price, Pool, Allen, Harris, Halifax, Cunningham, Lawhorn, Eddins.

Fish Interests—Hancock, chairman; Duncan, Bobbitt, Pool, Hodges, Alexander, Parker, of Perquimans; Harris, of Hyde, Elliott, Cox, Daniels, Fagan, Rountree, Chapman, Spruill, Drew, Hare, Burges, Gallop, Howe.

Federal Relations—Chapin, chairman; Deweese, Adams, Howe, Ward, Foster, Ferrell, Barrow, Creech, Jones.

Private Bills—Alexander; chairman; Hodges, Cooke, White, of Bertie; Person, of Wilson; Peace, Adams, Chapin, Crews, Holmes, Dixon, Duffy, Dockery, Lawhorn, McKenzie, Pinnix, Bryan, of Wilkes, Bailey, Pearson, Blackburn, Eddins, Arledge, Aiken, Platt.

Military Affairs—Cox, chairman; Chapin, Dancy, Ormsby, McBride, King, Price, Brown, Walters, Cunningham, Weymss.

Public Roads and Turnpikes—Ferrell, chairman; Reynolds, Craven, Carter, Dayton, Daniels, Deweese, Harris, of Halifax, Wilson, Watts, McPheeters.

Rules—Sutton, of Cumberland, chairman; Brown, Bryan, of Chatham, Schulken, Nelson.

Claims—Petree, chairman; Meares, Howe, Arledge, Bobbitt, Chapman, Foster, Purgason, Jones, Watts.

Senate Committees.

The following are the Standing Committees of he Senate as corrected up to date.

Judiciary—Geo, Smathers, chairman; Whedbee, Shore, Anderson, McCartby, Ramsey, Hare, Clark, Butler, McCaskey, Maxwell, Mitchell, Justice, Abell; Barringer, Parker of Alamance; Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Finance—McCaskey, chairman; Sharpe, of Wilson; Parker, Alexander, McNeil, Grant, Mitchell, Yeager, Wakefield, Sharpe, of Iredell, Butler, Smathers, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance; Ray, Scales, Anthony, Atwater.

Agriculture—Parker, of Randolph, chairman; McNeil, Hardison, Hare, Merritt, Ashburn, Earnhart, Patterson, Cameron, Rollins, Hyatt, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Shore, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony, Patterson, Parker.

Education—H. L Grant, chairman; Butler, Hare, Shore, Ramsey, Walker, McCarthy, Utley, Ashburn, Hardison, Anderson, McCaskey, Person, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony, Anderson, Maxwell, Harp, of Iredell, McNeil.

Internal Improvements—Harp, chairman; Lyon, Ramsey, Wakefield, Dickson, Hyatt, Earley, Merritt, Anderson, Cameron, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Propositions and Grievances—Shaw, chairman; Ashburn, Dickson, Henderson, McNeil, Anderson, Atwater, Clark, Cannon, Alexander, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony,

Corporations—Anderson, chairman; Maultsby, Rollins, Sharpe, McCarthy, Grant, Grant, Moye, Lyon, Butler, Earnhart, Clark, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance; Ray, Scales, Anthony, Whedbee, Yeager.

Penal Institutions—Rollins, Chairman; Cannon, Hyatt, Alexander, Sharp, Earnhart, McNeil, Hardison, Henderson Atwater, Whedbee, Utley, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony, Barker.

Railroads and Railroad Commission—Butler—Chairman, McCarthey, Shore, Maultsby, Sharp of Wilson, Ramsey, Clark, Walker, McCaskey, Maxwell, Justice, Abel, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony, Person.

Privileges and Elections—Wakefield, Chairman; Whedbee, Earnhart, Smathers, Parker, McCarthey, Merritt, Person, Walker, Maultsby, Geddy, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Engrossed Bills—McNeil, Chairman; Ashburn, Dickson, Maultsby, Sharp Yeager, Maxwell, Walker, Geddy, Utley, Parker, Justice, Abell Barringer, Parker, Ray, Scales Anthony.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind—Alexander, chairman; Maultsby, Person, Rollins, Sharpe, of Wilson, Shaw, Atwater, Earnhart, Mitchell, Cannon, Walker, Hardison, Utley, Whedbee, Yeager, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance; Ray, Scales, Anthony, Lyon.

Insurance—Jno. F. Newsome, chairman; Shaw, Smathers, Maxwell, Early, Whedbee, Wakefield, Parker, of Alamance, Ray. Scales, Anthony.

Fish and Fisheries—Hardison, chairman; Rollins, Geddy, McCarthy, McCaskey, Anderson, Maxwell, Yeager, Newsome, McNeil, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony, Early.

Claims—Ramsey, chairman; Mitchell, Henderson, Robeson, Person, Patterson, Hyatt, Barker, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Salaries and Fees—McCarthy, chairman, Clark, Smathers, Mitchell, McNeil, Alexander, Dickson, Justice, Whedbee, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance; Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Public Health—Mr. Merritt, Chairman, Ramsey, Odom, Anderson, Alexander, Justice, Abel Barringer, Parker of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Banking and Currency—Mr. Moye Chairman; Sharp, Butler, McNeil, Mitchell, Hyatt, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Public Roads—Mr. Ashburn, Chairman; Hardison, Dickson, Newsom, Hyatt, Lyon, Maultsby, Early Henderson, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Federal Relations—Mr. Mitchell, Chairman; Smathers, Grant, Ashburn, Rollins, Shore, Wakefield, Atwater, Newsom, Shaw, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Pensions and Soldiers Home—Mr. Roberson, Chairman; Ramsey, Shaw, Sharp, Newsom, Yeager, Lyon, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker of Alamance, Ray. Scalys, Anthony.

Insane Asylum—Mr. Hyatt, chairman; Moye, Ramsey, Wakefield, Yeager, Hardison, Grant, McCaskey, Person, Atwater, Henderson, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony, Barker, Geddy.

Counties, Cities and Towns—Mr. Maxwell, chairman; Grant, Walker, Smathers, Lyon, McCarthy, Utley, Whedbee, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Pool, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony, Early.

Military Affairs—Mr. Barker, chairman; Yeager, Earnhart, Dickson, Odom, Ashburn, Shaw, Sharpe, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Enrolled Bills—Mr. Shore, chairman; Whedbee, Clark, Person, Hardison, Ashburn, Robeson, Scales, Ray.

Printing—Mr. Craven, chairman; Messrs. Ward, Reynolds, Bailey, Young, Pinnix, Cathey and Leak.

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DOWNWARD MOVEMENT

Almost Entire Stock List Sustained Losses.

THE BOND MARKET WAS FIRM

BURLINGTON AND QUINCY SHOWED A MARGIN OF EARNINGS.

Reduction of Bank of England Discount Rate Had But Little Effect on the Market for Securities.

New York, Feb. 4.—The reduction in the Bank of England discount rate from 3½ to 3 per cent. had comparatively little influence on the markets for securities at the opening today, partly because London failed to respond to the news. It was quite evident that the action of the directors of the bank had been discounted, a reduction in the bank rate having been foreshadowed by the declining quotations in the open market at London for some days past. Stocks, after advancing ½ to ¾ per cent. soon developed weakness and under-selling, chiefly for the short account, almost the entire list sustaining losses varying from ¼ to 1 per cent. The downward movement was temporarily checked by the unexpectedly favorable showing of the C. B. & Q.

It was rumored yesterday and this morning that the statement would show a decrease of net earnings of about $200,000. Instead, the official figures reported an increase compared with 1896 of $76,709 in net earnings, and of $69,753 in surplus. On this the shorts covered freely, and B. and Q. rose from 74½ to 75⅝, and other stocks rallied fractionally in sympathy. The firmness, however, was of short duration, and during the afternoon the advance was not only lost, but in some instances, more particularly in the industrials, substantial declines were recorded. The growing belief that the affairs of the sugar trust will be probed into by the New York State Senate Investigating Committee, and continued advices from Washington that the differential duty on refined sugar will be reduced, operated against the industrial group.

Sugar fell from 116 5-8 to 114½, while leather preferred declined 1¾ to 59½, and lead 1½ to 22⅞.

Chicago gas was sold down 1⅛ to 77⅛ on advices from Springfield that a bill would be introduced in the Illinois Legislature reducing the price of the gas in the State. Officials of the company here attach no importance to the matter.

The grangers yielded about a half per cent. and Louisville and Nashville and General Electric even less. Total sales were 141,434 shares.

The bond market was firm. The sales aggregated $2,791,000.

MONEY MARKET.

New York, Feb. 4.—Money on call easy at 1½a2 per cent.; last loan at 1½, and closing at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 per cent. Bar silver 64¼. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.84½a4.84¾ for 60 days and 4.82 for demand. Posted rates 4.85½a4.87½. Commercial bills 4.83¾a4.84. Government bonds firm. State bonds steady. Railroad bonds dull. Silver at the board neglected.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil	11¼
pref'd	51½
American Sugar Refinery	114½
pref'd	102½
American Tobacco	72⅝
pref'd	102
Atchison	14¾
B. & O	15
Canadian Pacific	55¾
C. & O	17¼
Chicago & Alton	164
C., B. & Q	74½
Chicago Gas	77¼
Delaware & Lackawana	152½
D. and C. F	—
Erie	14¾
pref'd	35
General Electric	35½
Illinois Central	94⅝
L. E. & W	16½
pref'd	65
Lake Shore	153
L. & N	51
L., N. A. & C	¼
Manhattan Consolidated	89⅝
M. & C	15
Michigan Central	90
Missouri Pacific	22
Mobile & Ohio	21
Nash. & Chat	67½
U. S. Cordage	—
pref'd	—
N. J. Central	98¾
N. Y. Central	93¼
N. Y. & N. E	32
N. & W. pref'd	17¼
Northern Pacific	15
pref'd	37½
N. W	104⅝
pref'd	153
Pacific Mail	25¼
Reading	26½
Rock Island	67⅝
St. Paul	76⅝
pref'd	133
Silver Certificates	64⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	29½
pref'd	60
Texas Pacific	9½
Union Pacific	7½
Wabash	6½
pref'd	15⅝
Western Union	83
W. & L. E	2½
pref'd	10

BONDS.

Alabama, class A	105½
B	103½
C	98½
La. B. 4's	95½
N. C. 4's	102½
6's	122
Tenn. new set. 3's	79
Va. 6's, def	5
Va. T. R. S	6
Va. F. D	62½
U. S. 4's reg	111⅝
coup	112⅜
2's	90½
So. Railway 5's	90½
con	9⅝
pref'd	29⅝
S. C. 4½'s	106
U. S. new 4's, Dec	122½
Coup	122⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

New York, Feb. 4.—Treasury balances: Coin, $122,984,762; currency, $57,235,778.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 4.—The French crop was in the main a factor in the wheat market today. Although information regarding that crop received was simply a confirmation of what was already known, still it was none the less effective in causing an advance. The market was irregular up to noon, the opening being weak on lower Liverpool cables, prices soon advancing on good export clearances at New York, but again declining, because other seaboard points were not in line with New York. The final bulge was during the last hour and was due to the French news.

Wheat opened from 74½ to 74⅝, sold between 74¼ and 76½, closing at 75¼—¾a¾ higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was steady, closing firm and ½a⅝c. per bushel higher.

Corn—alterations in the price of corn were small, the business being of such light volume that it was remarkable that quotations did not remain perfectly stationary. The strength or weakness of wheat, however, started a slight influence, to which the changes were due. May corn opened at 24, sold at 24½, closing at the latter—½c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was steady and prices were unchanged.

There was very little difference in the oats and corn markets. Moderate fluctuations within range of narrow limits took place. May oats closed a shade higher. Cash oats were steady and unchanged.

Provisions—Hogs were up another 2½a5c this morning, a circumstance which had a salutary effect on provisions. Commission houses and packers were good buyers early, but trade became slack after the first hour and prices gradually settled backward until most of the opening advance was lost. May pork closed 2½c higher; May lard five cents higher and May ribs unchanged.

Hides were active and firmer; natives, heavy, 9½; light 8½; native cows, heavy 8½, light 8¾.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 4.—Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Closing.
WHEAT—No. 2.		
February	72⅝a72¾	74
May	74⅜a75½	75¾
July	70⅝a71¼	72
CORN—		
February	21⅞	22⅛
May	24	24¼
July	25⅜	25⅜a25½
OATS—		
February	15½	15¼
May	17⅝a17¾	17¾
July	18⅛	18⅜
MESS PORK—		
May	7.72½	7.60
July	7.67½	7.67½
LARD—		
May	3 87½	3.82½
July	3.95	3.90
SHORT RIBS—		
May	3 87½	3.87½
July	3.95	3.90

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour steady; hard spring wheat patents $4.14a4.40 in wood; soft wheat patents $3.09a4.10; hard wheat bakers' in sacks $2.75a3.25; soft wheat bakers $3.00a3.35. No. 2 spring wheat 72½a75⅛; No. 2 red 83¼a86¼. No. 2 corn 22¼a22½. No. 2 oats 16½. Mess pork $7.52½a7.55. Lard $3.70a3.72½. Short ribs $3.72½a3.97½. Dry salt shoulders $4.25a4.50. Short clear sides $4.12½a4.25. Whiskey $1.17.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 4.—Cotton steady; middling 7 5-16; net receipts, 41 bales; gross receipts, 391 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,764 bales; to France, — bales; to the Continent, 1,371 bales; forwarded, 32 bales; sales, 413 bales; spinners, —; stock, 285,193 bales. Total today—net receipts, 15,703 bales; exports to Great Britain, 12,764 bales; to France, — bales; to the Continent, 1,371 bales; to the Channel, none stock, 1,013,033 bales. Total so far this week—net receipts, 86,100 bales; exports to Great Britain, 69,606 bales; to France, 21,094 bales; to the Continent, 33,056 bales; to the Channel, none; stock, none. Total since September 1—net receipts, 5,599,024 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,351,021 bales; to France, 511,405 bales; to the Continent, 1,355,983 bales; to the Channel, 5,481; stock, none.

Cotton futures closed steady; sales 63,000 bales; February 6.99; March 7.04; April 7.10; May 7.17; June 7.22; July 7.26; August 7.27; September 6.94; October 6. 3; November 6.84; December 6.86.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton—demand fair, prices hardening; American middling 3 29-32d; sales 10,000 bales; American 8,900 bales; speculation and export 500 bales; receipts 29,000 bales; American 27,300 bales.

Futures opened steady, demand moderate; American middling, l. m. c.—February, 3.58a3.59; February and March, 3.58; March and April, 3 59; April and May, 3 60; May and June, 3.60a3.61; June and July, 3.61; July and August 3 62; August and September 3.60; September and October, 3.56; October and November, 3.46. Futures steady.

4 P. M.—Cotton—American middling, l. m. c.—February, February and March 3.57a3.58b; March and April, 3.58a3.59b; April and May 3.59a3.60s; May and June, 3.60b; June and July, 3.60a3.61b; July and August, 3.61b; August and September, 3 59a3.60s; September and October 3 53a3.54s; October and November, 3.49a 3.50s; November, 3.48a3.49s. Fuures closed quiet.

RALEIGH COTTON MARKET.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 4.

Strict good middling	7
Good middling	6¾
Strict middling	6¾
Middling	6¾

Receipts on market yesterday 127 bales;

OTHER COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 4.—Cotton futures closed quiet and steady; sales 15,900 bales; February, 6.60; March, 6.83; April, 6.89; May, 6.96; June, 7.01; July, 7.06; August, 6.93; September, 6.63; October, 6.56; November, 6.57.

	February 4.
Galveston steady, 7 1-16,	3,511 bales.
Norfolk steady, 7,	1,554 bales.
Baltimore quiet, 7 5-16,	— bales.
Boston quiet, 7¼,	442 bales.
Wilmington firm, 6¾,	318 bales.
Philadelphia quiet, 7 9-16,	— bales.

Savannah quiet and steady, 6 13-16, 3,620 bales.
New Orleans steady, 6 15-16, 4,770 bales.
Mobile quiet, 6 13-16, 394 bales.
Memphis steady, 6 15-16, 268 bales.
Augusta steady, 7¼, 697 bales.
Charleston firm, 6 13-16, 1,448 bales.
Cincinnati quiet 7, 1,242 bales.
Louisville quiet, 7, — bales.
St. Louis quiet, 7, — bales.
Houston quiet, 7, 2,245 bales.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 4.—Flour quiet, steady; winter wheat low grades $2.30a3.30; do fair to fancy $3.50a4.60; do patents $4.75a5.00; Minnesota clear $3.50a4.00; patent $4.10a4.85; low extras $2.30a3.30.

Wheat—spot market dull, firm; No. 2 red, f. o. b., 94½; ungraded red —. Options opened weak and closed firm at ⅜a¾ over yesterday; No. 2 red, February 83¾; March 84¾; May 82½.

Corn—spots dull, firm; No. 2, 30 in elevator; 31 afloat; steamer mixed —; No. 3, —. Options dull and firm at ¼c advance; February 29; May 30; July 31¼.

Oats fairly active, strong; options dull, firmer; February 21½; May 22½; July 23. Spot prices—No. 2, 21½; No. 2 white 24; mixed western 22a23.

Hay quiet; shipping 55; good to choice 72½a77½.

Hides firm, moderate demand; wet salted Havana selected, 35a50 pounds, at 7½; Texas dry, 21a25 pounds, 12a13.

Wool firm, moderate demand; domestic fleece 16a23; pulled 18a31.

Beef steady, quiet; family $9.25a10 50; extra mess $7.00a8 00

Beef hams firm at $17.50a18.00.

Tierced beef steady; city extra India mess $13.00a14.00.

Cut meats firm; pickled bellies 4½; shoulders 4¼a4½; hams 8½a9.

Lard quiet, weak; western steam $4.00; city $3.60; May $4.12, nominal; refined dull; continent $4.25; South America $4 60; compound 4a4¼.

Pork easy; new mess $8.00a8.75.

Butter—choice firm, good demand; State dairy 10a15; do creamery 13a19; Elgins 21.

Eggs weaker; State and Pennsylvania 15½a16; ice house, per case $2.00a3.60; western fresh 15; Southern 14a14½; limed 13a13½.

Cottonseed oil dull, easy; crude 20; yellow prime 23.

Petroleum dull, refined New York 6.30; Philadelphia 6.15; do in bulk 3.65a3-70.

CATTLE MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 4.—Cattle—receipts, 5,500; market strong; common to extra steers $3.60a5.50; stockers' and feeders' $3.25a4.15; cows and bulls $1.80a3.75; Texans $2.50a5.20.

Hogs—receipts 22,000; market firm; heavy packing and shipping lots $3.30a3.45; common to choice mixed $3.30a3.47½; choice assorted $3.40a3.50; light $3.35a3.50; pigs $3.25a3.50.

Sheep—receipts 14,000; market firm; inferior to choice $2.50a4.25; lambs $3.50a5.00.

LETTER TO SENATOR PERSON

RELATING TO HIS BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE AND OTHER MATTERS.

The Party Should Feel Proud of the Election of Senator Pritchard—The Proposed Insurance Law and Other Measures.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., Feb. 3.

State Senator Hon. W. Lee Person, Senate Chamber, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR: Allow me to congratulate you and all the colored members of the General Assembly for the stand you took in the election of that stalwart Republican and fearless leader, Jeter C. Pritchard, to the United States Senate for a a term of six years. I feel that the Republican party in this State and the South generally has been honored by his election

By the way, I see you have introduced quite a lengthy bill to establish an insurance department for this State, thereby relieving the people of the State of fraudulent insurance besides yielding a larger revenue to the State, and above all, placing us up with other progressive States.

What are the features of the bill introduced by you for the suppression of lynchings, and to pay an indemnity; also the bill amending section 3433 of The Code relative to convicts. Let me hear from you, please. Send me a paper occasionally.

Sincerely yours,
CHARLES E. SPICER.

SENATOR PERSON'S REPLY.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 4.
(Senate Chamber).

Mr. Chas. E. Spicer, Rocky Mount, N. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Your valuable letter came duly to hand, contents fully noted. In reply, will say it is indeed gratifying to the Republicans to have succeeded in re-electing the Hon. J. C. Pritchard to the United States Senate; and, as you say, the party should feel proud, and the entire South should take courage from so noble a victory. As you say, the colored brother acquitted himself nobly in this fight, and he continues to show his fidelity to the party of Lincoln, Sumner and Grant.

The insurance bill you refer to is indeed a lengthy one, but the salient feature of the bill is, that it provides that each company doing business in this State shall deposit in special trust twenty-five thousand dollars, or in State or municipal bonds, which puts two million dollars in this State, whereas the six per cent. interest law forced these parties to invest their means in other States to our detriment. Besides, it gives the people of this State a safe basis of insurance. The bill you refer to concerning the hireing out of convicts by the State authorities, in competition with free labor, is a great wrong, when our people are boycotted as in Asheville. Also the competition for laundry work, against the poor colored women of the city of Raletgh. And for the bill for the suppression of lynching. It should become a law. The same law exists now in the State of Ohio, and we should take no steps backward.

I call upon you, and all colored men who feel interested in their race, to write your members of the Legislature to use their influence for these measures, and to show their loyalty to their constituents by voting for these measures for the betterment of an humble and law-abiding people.

Will send paper as requested.

I have the honor to be your humble servant. W. LEE PERSON,
State Senator for 5th Dist., N. C.

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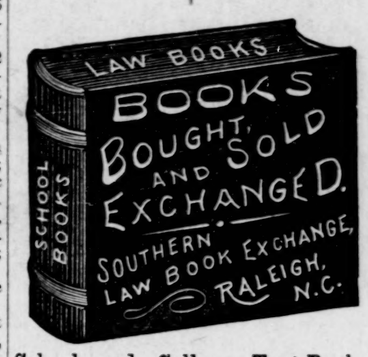

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Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

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11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Norfolk, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.
Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:55 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washingtsn and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily.—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

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LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.
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1:40 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:55 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

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—AT—
ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
RALEIGH, N. C.

Send us your orders for anything you need in our line. The Oldest Book House in the State Largest Stock in the State. Lowest Prices in the State.
☞Prompt attention always.
Alfred Williams & Co.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL,

Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

RALEIGH, N. C.,
Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned
Newly Furnished,

And now offers to both Transient and Regular Boarders first-class fare at moderate prices.

A. J. JONES, Manager.

WE SHALL

Have no need of the Chinaman in the future if every American laundryman will supply the proper kind of work.
We can launder your linen much better, much whiter (without the use of chemicals), finish them in much finer style, and we won't charge you any more, and we won't send them home minus the buttons, either.

Prompt Delivery. Drop a Postal for our Wagon.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 20, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	7:50 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:00 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
Lv. Fayetteville Junction	11:27 a m
Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:55 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:56 p m

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
Lv. Sanford	2:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	4:12 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	4:18 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:35 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:45 p m

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:30 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:40 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:50 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:18 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	11:01 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:19 a m

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:28 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:49 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:36 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:09 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:17 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:25 p m

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 16, Mixed Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1.28 p m
Lv. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and east; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air-Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Mgr. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass Agt.

S. A. L.

Vestibuled Limited Trains.
DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO ATLANTA, NEW ORLEANS, NORFOLK, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

Schedule in Effect November 1st, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

1:26 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule for Henderson, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points north. Buffet drawing-room sleepers and Pullman coaches Atlanta to Washington, parlor cars Washington to New York Pullman sleeping car Monroe to Portsmouth. Arrives at Washington 10:45 a. m., Baltimore 12 noon, Philadelphia 2:20 p. m., New York 4:53 p. m. Also for Portsmouth, Norfolk, Old Point and local stations Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

11:31 A. M. DAILY.

For Henderson, Weldon, Suffolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk and intermediate stations, connects at Portsmouth with Bay Line for Old Point and Baltimore; with Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company for Washington; with N. Y. P. & N. Railroad for Philadelphia and points north; also at Weldon with Atlantic Coast line for Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and with Scotland Neck Branch for Greenville, Washington and Portsmouth.

Pullman sleeping car Atlanta to Portsmouth.

6:00 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule for Southern Pines, Hamlet, Wilmington, Monroe, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Shelby, Chester, Clinton, Greenwood, Abbeville, Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbia, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and all points south and southwest; through Pullman Buffet sleepers and day coaches Washington and Atlanta, connecting directly at Union depot, Atlanta, with diverging lines; also Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Monroe.

3:40 P. M. DAILY.

For Wilmington, Charlotte, Chester, Greenwood, Athens, Atlanta and all intermediate stations. Connects at Union station, Atlanta, with diverging lines. Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Atlanta.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

3:40 P. M. DAILY.

From Norfolk, Portsmouth and points north via Bay Line and N. Y. P. & N. Railroad, Petersburg Richmond and Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; also from Greenvills, Plymouth, Washington, N. C., and Eastern Carolina points via Weldon.

1:21 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule from Atlanta and points south, Athens, Abbeville, Greenwood and Chester.

11:26 A. M. DAILY.

From Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and intermediate stations.

5:55 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" from Norfolk, Portsmouth, Henderson, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the east.

Magnificent Pullman vestibuled trains. No extra fare.

Apply to ticket agent, or to

H. S. LEARD, Sol. Pass. Agt., Raleigh, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.
V. E. McBEE, General Superintendent.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and Vicinity.

Fair tonight; increasing cloudiness Friday, with rain by Friday night.

Forecast for North Carolina.

Fair, except probably local showers in western portion, tonight and Friday. Slightly warmer in the interior.

Weather Conditions.

The storm central Wednesday on the Atlantic coast has disappeared, and fair weather now prevails in the east.

The storm center in the west has moved from Oklahoma to central and southern Texas, causing rain as far east as Memphis and snow on the north and west sides, at Amarillo, Kansas City and St. Louis.

The high area is central over the east Lake region and upper Ohio valley. The weather is generally cloudy except over the middle and south Atlantic States.

C. F. von HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personal.

Miss Pearl Carver is in the city.

Mr. F. L. Emery is out of town.

Mr. L. C. Bird, of Marion, is here.

H. E. Fries, of Winston, is in the city.

Mr. Arthur White, of Mebane, is in town.

Mr. R. P. Taylor, of Oxford, is in the city.

Mr. L. L. Jenkins, of Wake Forest, is in here.

Mr. Z. F. Long, of Rockingham, is at the Park.

Hon. J. S. Manning, of Durham, is at the Park.

Mr. F. S. Spruill, of Louisburg, arrived yesterday.

Mr. H. M. McClammy, of Wilmington, is at the Park.

Messrs. J. M. Odell and G. L. Patterson, of Concord, are in Raleigh.

Mrs. Claude Smith and Miss Zola Smith left yesterday for Thomasville.

Marriage license was issued yesterday to Lonnie Chass to wed Gattie Ruffin.

Mrs. C. P. Mebane, of Wilmington, is the guest of Mrs. H. S. Fullwood, on Blount street.

Messrs. Berwanger Brothers have added an attractive line of hats to the handsome display in their show windows.

Messrs. J. S. Rhodes, I. T. Laughter, A. B. Freeman and Sheriff John G. Grant are visitors at the capital, from Henderson county.

Dr. M. M. Marshall was yesterday carried to the hospital at Morganton for treatment. He was accompanied by his physician and others.

Ralph Bingham will appear in Metropolitan Opera House under the auspices of the Church Improvement Society of the First Baptist Church tonight.

Judge R. M. Douglass has gone to Greensboro. The Supreme Court has completed the docket for the First Judicial District and adjourned until next Monday.

Col. Smith D. Atkins, from Freeport, Ill., is expected to visit his daughter, Mrs. Cobb, in Raleigh next week. The Colonel is an old newspaper editor and is also a welcome visitor here.

Major Hayes has now heard from the Second Regiment in regard to attending the inauguration at Washington in March. The Asheville Light Infantry, Company F, Captain Bookhart, announce that they will attend. Company G, Cabarrus Light Infantry, of the Fourth Regiment, Captain Caldwell, also intend to be present.

Among other arrivals at the Park yesterday were Messrs. S. C. Vann of Franklinton; S. O. Pugh of Wauchese; W. Y. Everson of Mann's Harbor; W. P. Battle of Charlotte; M. McCants of Washington, D. C.; H. Browning, H. W. Emerson, W. H. Rigan, R. M. Oates, Dr. B. L. Long, Mrs. H. L. Sherwood and Wm. Gilchrist.

Bananas 15, 20 and 25c. per dozen at Dughi's.

Dughi's restaurant is open from 6 in the morning until 2 at night.

All Quiet in Madrid.

Madrid, Feb. 3.—The disturbances which prevailed here yesterday in consequence of the strike of a large number of workingmen have subsided and the city is now perfectly quiet.

Metropolitan Opera House.

One full week, commencing

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8th,

The Flora Staniford Co.

in high class repertoire, opening Monday night in

A Soldier's Sweetheart.

Popular Prices, 10, 20, 30.

Notice for Charter.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly now in session to incorporate the Insurance Company of North Carolina.

The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.

Scholars Wanted.

Desirous of being occupied, I would take charge of ten or twelve children at my residence. Best of care would be exercised in regard to their moral, mental and physical culture. Can prepare them for any ordinary business of life. Address,

W. T. WOMBLE,
636 East Hargett Street, Raleigh, N. C.

THE TEN-HOUR BILL.

Propositions and Grievances Committee to Make an Unfavorable Report—It is Carter's Bill.

There was an important session of the House Committee on Propositions and Grievances in the State Library yesterday afternoon.

The bill introduced several days ago by Representative Carter to make it unlawful for any manufacturing establishment or other employers of labor to work their employes more than ten hours per day was considered, and there was a unanimous agreement made to report the bill back to the House with a recommendation that it do not pass.

There was a full attendance of the committee and there were present a large number of representatives of manufacturing companies and others, all anxious that the bill be amended.

Col. Cunningham, of Person county, made a speech before the committee, urging an unfavorable report of the bill. He declared that the enactment of such a law would be most prejudicial to the best interests of North Carolina's growing manufacturing as well as agricultural interests. And he believed all such measures were directly or indirectly actuated by envious manufacturers of the New England States who are rightly fearful that North Carolina will overshadow them in enterprises of this character.

The bill in question was published almost in full on the day after its introduction; and, it will be remembered, a fine of $50 for working any man, woman or child for more than ten hours per day, except in cases of emergency, where machinery is to be repaired or cases of a similar character.

Special Agent of Agricultural Department.

Mr. A. M. Howell, formerly in the newspaper business at Knoxville, Tenn., is in Raleigh for a day or two. Mr. Howell is now connected with the Agricultural Department at Washington as a special agent. Previous to his entering the newspaper business he was an extensive fruit grower and nurseryman of Greenville, S. C., where he now lives. Mr. Howell's present mission is the preparation of Farmers' Bulletins. He has recently prepared a bulletin on the fungus diseases of vineyards, one on canning of fruits and vegetables, etc. He treats of his subjects in a philosophical way, and yet plainly so the farmers can understand them.

Mr. Howell is at present investigating the tobacco plant, and came to Raleigh to see Dr. Battle of the North Carolina Experiment Station. He leaves today for Danville and other tobacco regions.

The bulletins are for free distribution, and any one who is interested in the subjects can get copies by addressing the Agricultural Department at Washington.

The Mayor's Court.

Mayor Russ sent Florence Rhodes to the workhouse for thirty days for disorderly conduct, and at the same time sent her on to next term of the Superior Court for robbing a man of two dollars and ninety cents. He was a Chatham county darkey who came to Raleigh to sell some country produce. This woman stopped the fellow on the street just below Mangum's bar room, and when he got away his money had disappeared.

The mayor fined three other men $3 25 each for becoming disorderly on Wilmington street.

Dughi has just received a lot of lemons specially for la grippe. Call on him for them.

Denton sells the best whiskey in the city for 10c. per drink.

The Tribune Publishing Company is prepared to execute **Job Printing** in a neat and attractive manner at the lowest prices

Great Gewhilikens!

Have you seen those prices and the goods the Lyon Racket Store has in its window? Why they are giving away hardware. It can't be bought for what they sell it for, but still it goes for a mere sum. Why? Because they pay cash for what they buy, and sell it for the same thing—CASH; and do not have to add an extra profit to make up for bad debts. Our space is small; our profits are the same. We do not wish our customers to pay for big advertisements. Come and see us. We carry various different lines, and they must sell. Our stock is composed of,

HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
GLASSWARE,
STOVEWARE,
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
SHOES and BOOTS,
STATIONERY,
MILLINERY,
CLOAKS and CAPES.

In other words, anything you can call for, and if it is not in stock when you call for it, will be in five days afterwards. Come to see us, as we wish to show you our stock.

Yours to please.
LYON RACKET STORE,
16 East Martin St., Raleigh.

SALE OPENS TOMORROW.

The Staniford Company Monday Night.

The sale of seats for the Flora Staniford Company in "A Soldier's Sweetheart" will open tomorrow, and from all indications, a crowded house will welcome this company on their first appearance in Raleigh Monday evening.

The Augusta Chronicle of December 1 has the following to say of a recent performance given in Augusta:

"The Staniford Company presented 'For Congress' at the theatre last night to one of the most appreciative audiences had in Augusta for some time. It was a nasty, raw night, but despite that there was a good crowd and the theatre was as warm as a toasting oven.

"'For Congress' proved to be an exceedingly clever play, and in the cast are some remarkably good actors and actresses.

"Mr. George R. Robinson, who took the part of Daniel Grazebrook, the candidate for Congress, was great, and his political speech fairly carried away the house. Another clever comedian is found in the person of Mr. Harry McDonald, who took the part of Bluker. His topical songs and duets with Miss Emma Myrkle were heartily encored. Miss Myrkle is a clever little soubrette and captured her audience. Her song "There Are Other Pebbles on the Beach" was one of the best sung here this season.

"In fact, all of the cast is good, especially when one remembers they are playing at popular prices. If any one wants a great deal for almost nothing, the Staniford Company is sure to accommodate him."

COMMITTED WITHOUT BAIL.

Jno. Grover Indicted for Murder—Preliminary Trial Saturday.

Dr. Powers, of Wake Forest, yesterday morning telegraphed Sheriff Jones that Henry Wall, the negro who was shot last Saturday night by John Grover, was dead. When this information was received, Grover was taken from jail and carried before Justice of the Peace Harry Roberts. Grover was charged with assault with a deadly weapon and his bond was placed at $300. But since Wall is now dead, Justice Roberts committed him back to jail without bail on the charge of murder. He will be given a hearing next Saturday before Justice Roberts. Grover will be represented by Col. Argo and Mr. J. C. L. Harris. No reasonable theory has yet been suggested for the shooting. Certainly one, and probably both, had been drinking. That Grover and Wall had some difficulty before the tragedy occurred, is generally believed. A negro woman's name is connected with the trouble.

Denton's is the most popular place in the city because he keeps the best in the saloon and restaurant lines, coupled with polite employes and proper treatment.

Oranges 10, 15 and 20c. per dozen at Dughi's.

To Visit Insane Asylums.

The Committee on Insane Asylums has appointed the special committees who shall visit North Carolina's institutions for this unfortunate class of people.

The meeting for the selection of the inspecting committees was held in the State Library yesterday afternoon. The committees appointed are as follows:

To visit the asylum at Raleigh: Representatives Alexander, McClelland and Young.

Eastern Hospital at Goldsboro: Representatives White, Peace, and Dixon of Cleveland.

The Morganton Asylum: Representatives Parker of Perquimans, Pearson and Rountree.

The date for these visits has not yet been determined upon.

The Revenue and Machinery Act.

The Joint Committee on Finance is holding a meeting every afternoon at 4 o'clock for the purpose of revising and preparing for re-enactment the "Revenue and Machinery Act." A prominent member of the committee told a TRIBUNE representative last night that he was of the opinion that the bill would be ready for introduction in about a week. Few changes are being made.

Commonwealth Mills.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Commonwealth Cotton Manufactory, at Durham, Mr. G. Rosenthal, of this city, was elected President and General Manager. Mr. Rosenthal will leave today for New York and Philadelphia on business pertaining to the company's business, and will be absent about ten days. This factory is one of the best of the kind in the State, and they are wise in the selection of an able president and competent manager.

REPUBLICANS OF THE SOUTH

should read the

New York Press,

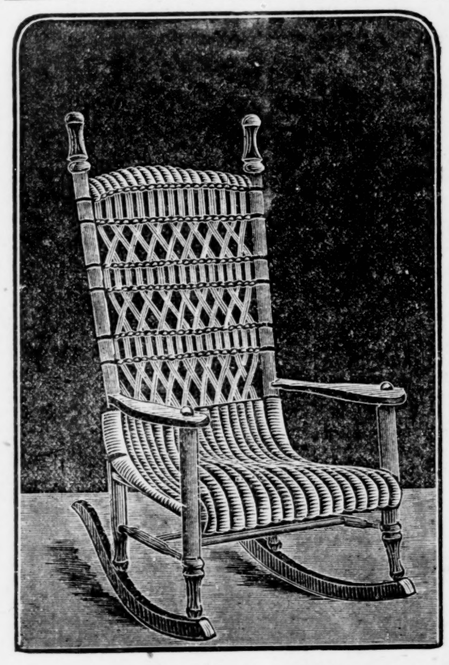
both Daily and Sunday. Daily, One cent; Sunday, Five cents. Subscription rates as follows:

Daily, one year	$3 00
" six months	1.50
" three months	.75
" one month	.25
Daily and Sunday, one year	5.00
" " " six months	2 50
" " " three months	1.25
" " " one month	.45
Sunday, one year	2.50
" six months	1.50
" three months	.65
" one month	.20

You should read it because it is the greatest Republican paper of the country.

It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Subscribe Now!



Thomas & Campbell's

SPECIAL BARGAIN SALE. : :

All Rockers Now at COST!

We have about one hundred left over from our holiday trade that must be closed out at once.

Our line of chamber suits are the finest ever shown here. All marked at hard times prices.

In our line of dining-room furniture we have made special reduction. On sideboards—A beautiful sideboard now for fifteen dollars, former price twenty-two dollars.

We have also made a sweeping reduction in all pieces of furniture, such as china closets, book cases, secretaries, ward robes, ladies' desks, etc., etc.

We have just received one hundred rolls of new Japanese Matting, which we will sell very cheap until we get our regular spring stock.

We are receiving our first carload of infant's carriages, which are undoubtedly the most beautiful ever shown in this city.

Be sure to see us before buying anything in our line.
Yours truly,

THOMAS & CAMPBELL

Nos. 9 and 12 E. Martin St. 'Phone 261 C.

Leading Furniture Dealers of Raleigh, N. C.

Members OF THE Legislature . . . . . Have to Eat!

Why not eat where you can get

THE BEST?

Everything the Market Affords

at any hour of the 24.

BEST OF

WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

McCLURE & HALES'

Bonanza Saloon,

232 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

Apples

A carload of best varieties Western New York Apples just received and for sale low by the barrel or load.

POTATOES!

A carload of the nicest Michigan White Potatoes at 60c. per bushel. One cent per pound by the bag of 3 bushels.

COAL

From the best mines in America continues to come in and go out "Like Hot Cakes."

WOOD

Cut any length and promptly delivered.

Corn, Oats, Bran.

Hay! Hay!! Five carloads of fine quality of Prime Timothy and choice mixed at rock bottom prices.

JONES & POWELL

RALEIGH, N. C.

SHERWOOD HIGGS & COMPANY,

203 and 205 FAYTTEVILLE STREET

Special—The First Gun of the Spring.

Two cases Sea Island yard-wide Percals for shirt waists and children's dresses. All new styles at our celebrated no competition price, 10c. (See South window).

STOCK TAKING WEEK.—EYES SHUT TO THE COST PRICE.—SPRING DELIVERIES ARE UPON US.—A CLEAN SWEEP IS NOW TO BE MADE.

It is resolved and determined that all short-lines and accumulations shall go. Reference to value not to be considered. During inventory this week, some entire lines of goods will be brought to face the sacrifice table, and in every department something will be found upon which quick moving prices will be placed.

Stock-taking is fraught with many surprises. Reckless price cutting, a little daring, is often indulged in. Price paring, so ungrudgingly done here, is not. But the pleasure and enjoyment of the cautious-saving and economical, and many a dollar may be saved by the judicious investment here afforded for present or future wants.

Dress Goods took a drop, Blankets fall, Piece Goods tumble, and the price of Woolen Underwear go to pieces. All dark colored Winter Cotton Goods in dresses have been reduced, and many lines of Shoes at prices way off.

Great lots of these goods greet you as you enter. Our most stylish and attractive offerings is where the most appreciative only have been applied, and the people who followed up our last week's advertisement to their fullest satisfaction may take some additional interests in this week's offerings.

SHOE SECTION.

Our Special Shoe sale has become a land-slide. Geo. E. Keith's fine footwear $3, $4 $5 qualities, calf skin, cordovan welts, and McKay's sewed, all sizes, 6 to 11, your choice only ---------- $2.00

G. Gerstle & Co., Cincinati, Ladies' Shoes, formerly $3, $2.50, $2, none ever sold for less, your choice now of any and all, only ---------- $1.00

Williams & Hoyt's Boys and Misses, standard make, qualities well known; Misses $2.50 spring heel shoes ----- $1.50

Boys' $2 spring heel shoes ---------- $1.00

Children's $1.25 spring heel shoes --- 75c

DRESS GOODS SECTION.

Advance styles for Spring, 1897. picked-over stuffs, but wool and mixed color combinations direct from the manufacturers, such as neat effects Shepherd and Scotch Plaids, Weaves and Jacquards—smooth, or granite—full toned, variegated, exclusive styles of the very prettiest most durable all-the-year-round Dress Goods ever offered at the popular price of 25 cents a yard.

EMBROIDERIES.

Hamburg and Nainsook Edge and insertings, Special lines at special prices. All of our Embroideries are in one continuous length. No remnants.

Sherwood Higgs & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & Co.

I sell the finest Oysters sold in the city at 35 cents per quart. Receive them Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Try them.

Have received some new Bermuda Irish Potatoes, also a lot of those famous Virginia Hams.

Next week I will have plenty of New Tomatoes.

If you want anything at all your grocer fails to supply you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

M. ROSENTHAL,

GROCER,

136 Favetteville Street.

Wines and Liquors for family use. None drank on premises.

Do You Want Any Of These?

They are Specialties.

Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce is something you haven't used.

Asparagus—Seal brand, and others.

Tomato Bouillon, in glass.

Evaporated California Fruit—the nicest line to be had.

Golden Gate Canned Goods. My stock is absolutely complete.

My own special importation of Java and Mocha Coffee in handsome package.

Welch's Grape Juice—something new—a non-alcoholic wine—for invalids.

The whole of The Tribune could be used to enumerate all the good things the store contains, for you know I am the leader in the grocery business.

THOMAS PESCUD

Public Printing.

Under section three of chapter [illegible] of the Public Laws of the State of North Carolina for 1895, the Joint Committee on Printing and Binding of the General Assembly of North Carolina, advertises for thirty days from date for proposals for the public printing and binding for the State, for two years from and including the first day of July, 1897, and including the 30th day of June, 1899.

Printed forms of proposals for printing and binding, showing the class of work to be contracted for, &c., will be furnished free of charge upon application to the chairman of the Printing Committee.

The Printing Committee reserve the right to reject all bids, if they believe it to be to the interest of the State so to do.

This January 29th, 1897.

For the committee:
JOHN A. RAMSAY,
Chairman, &c.

JAMES H. CATHEY, Secretary.

Money to Loan

on Eight Years Time, secured by Mortgage on Real Estate. Monthly payment savings investment stock for sale; also FULL PAID COUPON STOCK, with semi-annual [illegible] dividends. Loans made promptly in any part of the State. Agents wanted. Address,

Mechanics and Investors Union.
22 Pullen Building, Raleigh, N. C.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly, session of 1897, for a charter to incorporate The Peoples' Mutual Benefit Association, of Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 9, 1897.